

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880. [
No. 438, New Series.

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LITERATURE.

Guardians to Isandhlwana: a Sketch of the Kafir and Zulu Wars. By Capt. H. H. Parr, Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THERE is one very admirable, or, at all events, successful method of establishing "facts" peculiarly affected by a certain class of politicians. A "statement" is made, boldly, authoritatively, but without any evidence adduced to support it. Either such phrases as "there is no doubt," "there is every reason to believe," and the like are made to do duty for reasonable proof; or else a simple assertion dispenses with all attempt at corroboration. But people are not always so easily satisfied, and some suspicious person takes the trouble to examine evidence, and to hunt up the truth, and finally proves that there are no grounds whatever for the "statement," and that the "fact" is a fiction. One imagines that the matter is settled and done with. Not a bit of it! A few months' silence follows, during which the public forget both the assertion and the refutation, and then—the statement reappears, as bold, as authoritative, and as unsupported as before. How are such antagonists to be dealt with?

Capt. Parr, in his *Sketch of the Kafir and Zulu Wars*, merely repeats in a concise and handy form all those arguments against the Zulu king with which Sir Bartle Frere defended his war, and the fallacy of which has again and again been exposed. Here, once more, we find the old comparison made between Panda, mild, peaceably inclined, and so on, and Cetshwayo "with the craftiness and unscrupulous cruelty of Dingaan" added to "a considerable part of the military abilities and all the ambition of Chaka;" although it has been repeatedly pointed out that facts, and the actions of the two kings, entirely contradict both descriptions, and although there is to this day a "city of refuge" in Zululand, containing many hundred Zulus, every one of whom owes his life to the intervention of Cetshwayo while yet a prince under his father Panda's reign. And Capt. Parr does not scruple to describe Cetshwayo's rule as "becoming more and more barbarous, until the Tugela beheld a continuous stream of refugees, who . . . preferred to begin life again rather than live under Cetshwayo's bloody rule," although he can hardly be ignorant that the latest period at which "the Tugela beheld" such a stream of refugees was in the year 1861, at the time of the civil war in Zululand, before the accession of Cetshwayo, and that of late years more Zulus have returned to live in their own

country than have fled from it as refugees. And again Capt. Parr speaks of the "whole-some massacre" of girls by the Zulu king's orders, as though it had never been discovered that the said massacre consisted really of eight individual cases of girls put to death, not by order of the king, nor with his permission or even knowledge, but by order of the Prime Minister and other powerful men, in conformity with the stringent marriage laws of the country, the penalties of which Cetshwayo himself was anxious to relax. The discovery that the "defiant" and "brutal" message to Sir H. Bulwer, of which so much capital has been made, was, in all probability, never sent by the Zulu king at all occurred since Capt. Parr wrote his book; and he might, therefore, escape criticism on that point but for the manifest unfairness of quoting as a sample the one and only message from the Zulu king which—had it ever been sent—was not of the most friendly and respectful nature.

The chapters which follow hardly contain a paragraph which does not admit of refutation on the score that there are no grounds whatsoever for the assertions which they put forward—no known grounds, at all events; for if, as Capt. Parr declares, the offices of Civil Commissioners in all parts of South Africa contain "overwhelming" evidence to prove that "wherever in South Africa trouble was there was to be found Cetshwayo's influence at work," it is, to say the least of it, singular that, while Sir B. Frere has been so hard put to it for his own defence, he has never taken the trouble to collect and produce this "overwhelming evidence." The same argument applies to the following paragraph on p. 128:—

"The Natal Government had many causes of complaint against the Zulu king on account of his failure to carry out the promises made at his coronation, but these were not brought forward, nor was it thought advisable by the Natal Government to take notice of the many small acts of insolence or courtesy by which the Zulu king thought fit to show his changed feelings towards the Government."

We have nowhere met with the slightest evidence that any single one of these "many small acts" was ever committed; and all these accusations, from first to last, have been brought in so vague a manner that any candid mind would feel disposed to reject them as wholly untrustworthy.

It would take too long to expose the many fallacies of this volume, but it is impossible to pass over in silence such statements—altogether contradicted by the Blue-books themselves—as that the Transvaal Government did its best to stave off impending hostilities, and that Cetshwayo "at last" consented to the arbitration of the Natal Government (whereas he had repeatedly asked for it, and joyfully accepted it as soon as offered), or that it was "clear that the Zulu king meant war," because two fugitive Zulu wives had been captured on British soil by a private party of Zulus, and without the knowledge of the king. We must also most emphatically protest against the tone assumed in speaking of the Border Commissioners and their works:—"The Commissioners," says Capt. Parr, "after having taken what evidence they con-

sidered necessary, and after riding hurriedly through portions of the disputed boundary, returned to Maritzburg to draw up their report," and he goes on to speak of them as "labouring to do justice to the Zulu claims."

These phrases give an entirely false impression of the action and endeavours of the Commissioners, who sat for about five weeks, taking evidence day by day in presence of the representatives of either side, who did the utmost that was possible to elicit the actual truth, and whose object and desire was to "do justice," not to "the Zulu claims" only, but equally to the claims of either side. That their final decision was in favour of the Zulu claim is, apparently, taken by Capt. Parr as a proof that they desired to make it so.

Meanwhile, the author says:—

"Zulus on the border were becoming daily more insolent, and the young men of Cetshwayo's best regiments more and more anxious to blood their assegais, and emulate the deeds of their forefathers. The Natal natives were terrified by threats shouted across the Tugela to them, and it was altogether evident that a grave crisis was fast approaching."

Unless some mysterious importance may be attached to the words "and it was altogether evident," we look in vain for the smallest evidence of the truth of any part of this paragraph.

Capt. Parr has much to say about "the Zulu question which had so long been a bugbear" to the colonists, who, he says, did not desire war, but that the unrest and uncertainty which had pervaded all classes of society in Natal, since Cetshwayo's rule was shown to be an aggressive military despotism, should be put an end to. His readers would be apt to gather from his pages that the colonists had long been living in fear and trembling, to quiet which the destruction of the Zulu power was necessary. Whereas, until Sir B. Frere came to Natal and persuaded them that Cetshwayo's rule was "an aggressive military despotism," the colonists lived in peace and security, and were even reproved by Sir B. Frere himself for living on the border without defensive precautions. Naturally, when the probability of an invasion from Zululand had once been suggested "all classes" were anxious and disturbed.

Capt. Parr writes of the land in dispute between the Boers and Zulus as though it had been full of homesteads belonging to the former, "dwelling-houses, planted orchards," and so on, from which the occupants must be driven by the terms of the Commissioners' decision. This view of the matter hardly coincides with Sir T. Shepstone's report: "At present the belt of country indicated is occupied solely by Zulus. The whole of it has been apportioned in farms to Transvaal subjects, but has not been occupied by them." And the English reader would need to appreciate the difference between "a farm," as it would be understood in England, and the wild extent of uncultivated grassland which comes under the same heading in South Africa, to understand the absurdity of Capt. Parr's claim for sympathy for "eighty families" who would be "ordered off their farms, driven away from their homes and hearths to begin life over again where and how they could." The greater part of these "eighty families"

can never have set foot on the land, while those few who really had taken up their abode there did so with the full knowledge that the claim of the Government from which they obtained their land was in dispute—and their compensation should have come from that Government itself.

"This was the purport of the first message," says Capt. Parr. "The second was of greater importance, and with it lay the question of peace or war." He then gives a *résumé* of the *ultimatum* and declaration of war, containing the old assertion—entirely denied by the Zulus themselves—that under Cetshwayo's rule "killing was now carried to a greater extent than ever before, and the land ran with blood;" and passes on to the war itself.

Here, again, we find at once the same endeavour to make out that Zulus were constantly escaping to Natal. The native infantry, he says, were chiefly of Zulu extraction. "Some, indeed, may have only escaped from Zululand a few months before they came to serve against their late much-dreaded ruler." And he ascribes the inferiority of our native levies to the fact that, "emancipated from the iron discipline of Cetywayo's army," they had instantly "relapsed into harmless savages."

Our native infantry was recruited, indeed, from tribes "chiefly of Zulu extraction," but who had been inhabitants of Natal for many years, although there may have been among their ranks one or two refugees of a later date; and their inferiority as soldiers may be partly ascribed to their having long been denied arms, and partly to the fact that the Zulus themselves were patriots defending their country and their king.

Capt. Parr describes the general feeling during the twenty days given the king to fulfil Sir B. Frere's demands, and repeats unhesitatingly the accusations made by the High Commissioner that Cetshwayo first delayed sending any answer at all; that he then "sent various unofficial and vague messages to several border agents by men of inferior rank," and so on; in answer to which the Blue-books may once more be referred to.

In all this, however, and in the pages which follow, Capt. Parr is doing little more than repeating Sir B. Frere's original and oft-repeated statement, to which are added a few fresh imaginative assertions, such as that Natal farmers living on the banks of the Buffalo and Tugela Rivers "had known what a Zulu impi could and had done [sic] in the way of invasion," &c., &c. (*when?* we would ask—not, certainly, in historical times); and one crowning absurdity, that the Zulu king, two years before the war, had entreated Sir T. Shepstone to allow him "*to throw one impi into Natal*," and "send another to eat up the farmers on the Transvaal borders."

"Please, sir, may I break into your house to-night, with a view to murder and robbery?" Will anyone be induced to believe that if the Zulu king had ever been such a fool as to make the request, Sir T. Shepstone would have ever been such another as to keep it secret while hunting up grievances against him?

"After the experience of the Zulu War, of

Isandhlwana, and of Intombi," says Capt. Parr, "it does not require a strong imagination to picture the simultaneous inroad of two or three cattle-raiding Zulu impis, avoiding our fortified positions, advancing through the country, sacking homesteads and hamlets, killing man, woman, and child, collecting cattle and booty,"

and so on. Rather, should we say, after the late experience of how the Zulus fought our invading troops, and yet, even when they had obtained an immense and unlooked-for success, did not invade Natal, or ever touch a single Natalian homestead, it takes a very vivid imagination to picture their doing, unprovoked, our strength untried, what they abstained from doing when, if ever, the temptation must have been strong, and for months Natal lay at their mercy. Much else might be answered in like manner, but space fails us; and in the latter and more military portion of the little volume before us we find that which must not be passed over without remark.

The book professes to be a "Sketch" only, but one portion is given with a degree of detail which tends to prove that Capt. Parr possesses a very "strong imagination." The story of the disaster at Isandhlwana is written with a minuteness which makes it the most prominent part of the book, and much of it must be mere surmise, since no one lives to tell the tale of all that happened during the latter part of that sad day, the only evidence on which was that given by the dead themselves four months later. Their silent, irrefragable testimony Capt. Parr ignores entirely. He describes the day spent by the general's force, among whom he himself was numbered, and tells how at three p.m. they marched to the site of the new camp, innocent of all alarm concerning the old one, and thinking chiefly of their next meal. Is it possible that Capt. Parr should have been ignorant of the messages already received from Isandhlwana, or of the vague uneasiness felt by many, until the late hour when the news came that the Zulus were in the camp? Had he heard nothing of Col. Harness, either then or since, that he entirely omits that incident from his tale? He then describes "what had happened at Isandhlwana camp since we left in the morning." And now follow a series of misstatements, and a strange confusion of ideas. The Zulu force, he says, after a little confusion among themselves, commenced an organised attack on the camp at about ten a.m., and he describes their position and movements most carefully, at a time when no one had the least notion that "the whole army" was there. Col. Durnford, he says, arrived in camp at 9.30 a.m., or shortly after; whereas it has been amply proved that he could not have been there until after half-past ten, as Major Chard, R.E., V.C., met him, still on his way to the camp, at "about 10.30 a.m."

Capt. Parr then describes the various movements in and out of the camp. To illustrate his text he borrows a plan from a pamphlet on Isandhlwana (published by Lieut.-Col. E. Durnford in April 1879); but has not observed, in doing so, that some of Col. E. Durnford's notes upon the plan are at variance with his (Capt. Parr's) text. He speaks of Col. Durnford's steady retreat upon the

camp, and of how Capt. Shepstone rode back to report in camp the advance of the whole Zulu army. "This," says Capt. Parr, "was the turning-point of the day. Even now, if the wagons, already inspanned, had been hastily laagered," &c., he thinks that the disaster might have been avoided; ignoring the fact that almost as soon as Capt. Shepstone had delivered his message the Zulus were upon them, and that time to form that laager (which Lord Chelmsford had said "would take a week to make") there was not. The long and detailed account which follows must, as has already been pointed out, be to a great extent imaginary. It is written apparently to glorify the unhappy 24th, for whatever was done is ascribed to them, and them only. Now there is but one trustworthy account of that last struggle from which none escaped—that given by the slain themselves, and this is the evidence of the dead:—

"The greater number of the soldiers were found, one by one, in the long grass which covers the ground between the camp and the river. Col. Durnford's body, surrounded by fourteen of the carabiniers and their officer, Lieut. Scott, with a few mounted police and about thirty soldiers, was discovered at the mouth of the neck in the rear of the camp."

Capt. Wardell, Lieut. Dyer, and two other officers, with a hundred and thirty men, lay in the 1-24th camp, Capt. Younghusband and two other officers with sixty men under Isandhlwana. The first time that the battle-field was searched it was proved beyond doubt that, when the day was lost, Col. Durnford, gathering together men of all arms whom he could rally round him, took up what has since been described by an officer of rank as the only possible defensible position in the vain hope of covering the retreat of the fugitives.

There could be no doubt as to who were the heroes of this last gallant stand; everyone was recognisable, and all were buried by their comrades where they fell: Col. Durnford the central figure—around him fourteen Natal Carabiniers and their officer, twenty mounted police, all men who "had stood fast from choice, when they might have essayed to fly for their horses, which were close by their side at the picket-line. With this group were about thirty gallant fellows of the 24th."

We search Capt. Parr's book in vain for mention of this fact. The account which he quotes of what the Zulus themselves say is well known to have been given of Col. Durnford and those who fought with him; yet the 24th alone figure in his story; and it is true, however incredible, that an English officer has written an account of the battle of Isandhlwana and entirely omitted the hero of it.

There is not much to remark upon in the account of Rorke's Drift which follows, except that the phrase "news of the disaster at Isandhlwana reached these officers [Lieuts. Chard and Bromhead] about three p.m., and they began at once hurriedly strengthening their position," gives a false impression of what occurred. Lieut. Chard told Col. Durnford when he met him at about 10.30, that he himself was hurrying back to Rorke's Drift, as he was afraid the Zulus "might be going to make a dash at the Drift." That "a

worse position could hardly be imagined" is scarcely true, considering what an advantage any building gave in defence against the Zulus.

We are far from wishing to detract from the merit of the defenders of Rorke's Drift; but it must always be kept in mind—that there could be none whatsoever between Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift, the circumstances and possibilities in the two cases being so entirely different. The gallant young commander at Rorke's Drift is the first to acknowledge this.

Capt. Parr will hardly gain the sympathy of his English readers by such sentences as these:—

"Come on, you black devil," I heard a man [of a burying party] mutter to a dead Zulu he was hauling over the grass, as the body caught against a stone; "I'm blamed if you don't give more trouble dead nor alive." "It's your turn now, comrade, now we've cleared the rubbish [*i.e.*, dead Zulus] out of the way."

What has become of the chivalry of the British army when that is the tone used towards a brave enemy dead, and recorded with sympathy by an officer, whose opinion that "no soldiers but ours would have come so clean-handed out of a conflict such as has just been concluded in South Africa" rather loses its value from the foregoing quotations?

If Sir B. Frere can find no better supporter than Capt. Parr it is to be feared that English opinion will hardly be much modified, as the author of this book hopes, in conclusion, that it may be; for it would be difficult for any intelligent reader to peruse it without discovering for himself some of the many mistakes which it contains.

FRANCES ELLEN COLENSO.

Par Palimpsestorum Dublinensium. The Codex Rescriptus Dublinensis of St. Matthew's Gospel (Z), &c. By T. K. Abbott, B.D. (Dublin University Press Series.) (Dublin: Hodges, Foster & Figgis; London: Longmans & Co.)

Evangeliorum Codex Graecus Purpureus Rossanensis (Σ). Seine Entdeckung, etc., dargestellt von Oscar v. Gebhardt und Adolf Harnack. (Leipzig: Giesecke & Devrient.)

In the first of these volumes Prof. Abbott offers a new edition of the palimpsest Codex Z of St. Matthew's Gospel, published by Dr. John Barrett in 1801.

The MS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, which contains this text is a small quarto of 110 leaves, as many as sixty-nine of which are palimpsest, thirty-two falling to the share of Codex Z, eight being occupied by fragments of the Book of Isaiah, and the rest belonging to a volume of orations of Gregory Nazianzen, all in Greek. The fragments of Isaiah form the second of Prof. Abbott's *Par Palimpsestorum*, and are now published for the first time.

In this second issue of Codex Z the editor has used the plates engraved for Dr. Barrett; and, carefully making on them such additions and corrections as resulted from his scrutiny of the MS., he has given us what may be called an imitative, but not a *facsimile*, reproduction of the text. Such a

method of editing was no doubt an excellent one in Dr. Barrett's day; but it is hardly what one looks for eighty years later. The plates, it is true, are engraved in characters which are modelled on the forms of letters of the original, but for palaeographical purposes they are valueless; and for critical study they can be of no more service than an arrangement of ordinary letterpress. It is to be regretted that Prof. Abbott did not leave Dr. Barrett in repose and issue an independent edition of his own. In the present day a *facsimile* edition of a MS. should have a two-fold *raison d'être*: it should be a trustworthy reference book, removed as far as possible from the errors of the human hand, and it should, with some success, supply the place of the original, in case of the loss or destruction of the latter. With all the resources of photography at command, even difficult subjects can be faithfully reproduced; and that there are no insurmountable difficulties in the case of Codex Z may be assumed from the presence of a good photographic *facsimile* at the beginning of this volume.

In his lucid Introduction Prof. Abbott has accurately noted the palaeographical features of his two palimpsests. Very strange, in Codex Z, is the shape of the *alpha*, like a right-angled triangle with perpendicular main-stroke—a form which seems to be peculiar to this MS. Although, with an editor's natural bias, Prof. Abbott does his best to make out a case for a more remote antiquity of Codex Z, he refrains from pressing his views, and adopts the later date of the sixth century in deference to the more general opinion and that of the well-known German palaeographers whom he has consulted.

The fragments of Isaiah contain the text of chaps. xxx. 2 to xxxi. 7 and xxxvi. 17 to xxxviii. 1. The writing is smaller and more elegant than that of the other palimpsest; and, judging from the photographic *facsimile* which is given from one of the pages, we agree with the editor that the MS. is at least as old as, if not older than, the other.

Prof. Abbott takes the opportunity offered by the publication of this volume to give a *facsimile* of the leaf, lately rediscovered in the library of Trinity College, of the purple Codex Palatinus of Vienna.

The editors of the second volume which we have to notice have made a genuine discovery of importance. It could hardly be imagined that an early copy of the Gospels in Greek, written in silver letters on purple vellum, could have been hidden away in any frequented country of Europe. But the finding of such a MS. in the cathedral archives of Rossano in the extreme South of Italy proves that treasures of this class may still reward a patient search.

The Codex Rossanensis is a volume of 188 leaves, measuring about a foot in height, and containing the Gospels of SS. Matthew and Mark. The writing of the text is in round, rather heavily formed uncials, and displays all the simplicity with regard to contractions, punctuation, non-usage of accents, &c., which we look for in ancient MSS. The editors have laboured to show that their MS. is as old as the first half of the sixth century, but to so early a period we must decline to

accompany them. Of the sixth century the MS. may possibly be, but assuredly of the end and not of the beginning of it. The editors have, unfortunately, failed to place it in our power to judge with much freedom on this point. A couple of plates, containing hand-*facsimiles* of only nine lines of the text, with specimens of contractions, titles, &c., are not enough. But the presence in this MS. of the narrow, oblong letters of the type which came into use at a later period, written, as the editors assure us, by the first hand, surely points to a later date than they have named.

With regard to the text of the Codex Rossanensis, it is interesting to find that it shows a close connexion with that of Codex N, also a purple and silver MS., whose scattered leaves now lie in Patmos, Rome, London, and Vienna.

We now turn to the ornamental part of the MS. Here we have a series of very interesting paintings of subjects from the Gospel narrative—unhappily, only the survivors of a much larger number. The dozen pages which contain them are each divided into two portions, the upper one being occupied by the subject, while in the lower one are generally depicted four half-figures of David and certain of the Prophets, accompanied by texts referring to the picture above. These texts are written in the narrow uncial characters already mentioned.

Now if the editors had set themselves in earnest to tantalise us, they could not have done it more effectually. To write a not inelaborate treatise on the beauty of these works of art, and to accompany it with a set of very inelaborate sketches, is simple cruelty. And not a single photograph to help us! They assign the paintings to the same period as the MS.; but they must forgive us if we say that their representations of these ancient remains might equally well stand for copies from specimens many centuries later. At any rate, we fail to discern the breadth and traces of classical drawing which assuredly distinguish the works of the early centuries with which the editors would make comparison.

The subjects generally call for no particular comment; but we will not dismiss the book without noticing one which represents Christ before the judgment-seat of Pilate, and which must be a remarkably fine drawing.

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

Ancient Rome, and its Connection with the Christian Religion. By the Rev. Henry Formby. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

M. RENAN, in the last of his Hibbert lectures, demonstrated how the Christian Church in Rome, from the days of Clement, paid court to the Empire. There were but a few fanatics who denounced Rome as another Babylon. The successors of the Apostles allowed that the Imperial government had a divine mission and a divine right, no less than the Church. This homage to the Empire became still more pronounced when the Church had reared her own dominion on its ruins. Dante advanced farther than the earlier apologists. Believing in the power of

the German Emperor as the necessary counterpoise to the Papal authority, he contended that the Roman Empire was destined, as of right, to renew its career, and to abide to all time as the bulwark of European order. With this motive he launched his famous thesis concerning the mission of Rome (*De Monarchia*, book ii.). Stripped of its metaphysical dress, the essential argument of that treatise is that the Roman "civism," the tradition of self-sacrifice for the public good, made the Roman people the rightful rulers of Europe. "That sacred, pious, and glorious people neglected their own private interests that they might follow public objects for the good of all mankind. Therefore was it well written: The Roman Empire springs from the fountain of piety."

Mr. Formby has taken up the history of Rome from a very similar point of view. He is, we believe, a priest of the Benedictine Order; and he has devoted much of his life, which he has passed in that scholastic society, to the study of Roman history. The present work, however, stops on the very threshold of the Empire. Until the author publishes the sequel which he hopes to write he cannot throw much light on the direct relations of the Church to the Empire, or give any definite answer to the problem dealt with by M. Renan:—"In what sense is Christianity a creation of Rome?" So far as the present volume goes, there is little to distinguish the arguments from those of the *De Monarchia*. Mr. Formby even re-echoes some of the subtleties which Dante borrowed from the schoolmen, arguing, for example, that Christ recognised the legitimacy of the Empire by submitting to be registered in the great census of Augustus, and to be sentenced by a Roman magistrate representing the Imperial authority. His object is to demonstrate anew that Rome had for her providential mission to re-unite the dispersed nations, and to establish a stable government as the indispensable basis for the work of progress entrusted to the Church.

Mr. Formby might, however, have profited more than he has done by Dante's analysis of the greatness of Rome. He allows far too little weight to that civic virtue which the patriotic Florentine felt to be the real bond of union between old Rome and his own Italy. Dante, again, knew better than to build on the perverse fable of the "Asylum of Romulus," out of which Mr. Formby has constructed a long tissue of fallacies. In the poet's view, the true founder of Rome was Aeneas. "Who," he asks, "will not rest persuaded that the father of the Romans, and therefore the Romans themselves, were the noblest people under heaven?" Mr. Formby prefers to believe that they were an obscure herd of bandits—an assumption which implies a greater miracle than any recorded in the legends. It has been suggested with much probability that the asylum was simply the refuge of those who could not boast that nobility which the Roman patricians connected with their peculiar domestic worship and organisation. Or, as M. Caillemer conjectures, it may have been some place of expiation in the forests of the Capitol. However this may be, there can be no greater mistake than to forget that the ancestors of the Roman

people were the flower of the Aryan race, and the obligation of nobility rested on them from the first. In our review of a *Compendium of the Philosophy of Ancient History*, previously written by the same author (see the ACADEMY for October 5, 1878), we noticed another fallacy, which he now propounds at greater length (chap. iv.), viz., that Rome was "essentially a cosmopolitan city disconnected with all nationality." The truth is that Rome was a Latin city, strengthened by the assimilation of kindred tribes, with no really alien element except the Etruscan. This view, however, is discarded by Mr. Formby as an "inveterate error" of the modern historians. Of course he sets down as hallucination all the negative criticism of the "German sceptics" regarding the primitive history of Rome. But he takes no notice of the well-known etiological theory of Schwiegler, which is so obviously rational that it can hardly be stigmatised as mere "doubting in defiance of right reason."

On the other hand, Mr. Formby has good grounds for correcting some popular ideas, especially that which represents Roman society under the Empire as uniformly corrupt—that society in which even St. Augustine recognised the "praiseworthy spirit of Rome" as still surviving. In his admirable vindication (chap. xv.) he dwells, like M. Renan, on the growing humanity and refinement, the "cry for peace and pity," which found expression in the great poets and philosophers of the Empire. We are glad to observe that Mr. Formby treats the Roman religion with more justice and less contempt than it received from the great Hebraist, especially where he speaks of the worship of the tomb. He points out how the Roman veneration for the dead inspired that sense of continuity which enabled the city to say, "I am for all time one and the same Rome; I am for ever one with my former self." To this sentiment it was due that the Christian sepulchres were unmolested—the Pontifical law forbidding all insult to the dead. By far the most valuable chapters are the last three, in which we are conducted to the Catacombs. These contain a most interesting exposition, evidently based on careful research, regarding every topic connected with the Christian burial rites. Here, and throughout the whole of this superb volume, the author's descriptions are supplemented by a series of splendid illustrations, which have been drawn with remarkable skill and fidelity from the ancient monuments, sculptures, and coins. Thus we have before us both the Roman tombs and the Christian burial-places with the Columbaria on which they were modelled and their semi-Pagan decorations.

Mr. Formby has unfortunately so ignored the results of modern critical investigation that his historical sketch cannot be recommended as accurate or trustworthy. The narrative, in fact, is completely swallowed up by the "moral." It is the more to be regretted, therefore, that the main argument, which contains so much essential truth, is partly spoiled by the preposterous notion—which the author had already elaborated in a special treatise—that the original religion of the Romans was monotheistic, and was derived from the Hebrews through some mysterious

channel, "of the precise particulars of which," he confesses, "no clear and direct historical evidence has come down to us." Mr. Formby is not content with the derivation of "Jove" from "Jehovah," but he relies on the assumption that Janus (whose name is similarly to be connected with the Hebrew Jah!) was once the supreme object of worship among the early Romans. But it is not sufficient to prove that this god held a certain priority for a time—a fact which is easily explained, if he was associated with the visible heaven, as the name (Dianus) implies. Monotheism, in the proper sense, was never found among the European Aryans, least of all among the warlike Italian tribes, who were as independent as possible of priestly influence. Numa himself, the founder of the Roman religious system, drew his inspiration from a nymph, one of a host of invisible powers, who haunted the popular imagination. The fusion of tribes tended to multiply rather than amalgamate these deities. The Romans from the first sought to gain new allies, both divine and human, by adopting their neighbours' gods.

However these defects detract from the intrinsic worth of the book, it is none the less interesting as a Roman Catholic history of Rome. It keeps before us the essential unity of the history of European civilisation, which could not be more strikingly enforced than from the commanding standpoint of Catholicism. Such a large and tolerant view of the past is the best part of the true historical spirit.

GEORGE C. WARR.

Five Weeks in Iceland. By C. A. de Fonblanque. (R. Bentley & Son.)

DURING this century more than fifty works have been published on Iceland, and as a matter of fact those who are interested in the island have opportunities of knowing much more about it than of many far more important countries. Of late especially, books of travel in Iceland have multiplied, and because it happens to be a little out of the way, and visited by tens instead of by thousands, everyone with even slightly developed literary tastes who visits it thinks it his duty to give the world a volume of travels. The repetition of the description of the hackneyed route from Reykjavik to Thingvellir, and from thence to the Geysirs, has become tedious in the extreme. In one of the last volumes of Icelandic travel we failed to discover a single original description or experience; and we still prefer, out of the multitude of volumes, Mackenzie's *Travels in Iceland*, published more than sixty years ago, and the charming volume by Baring Gould, *Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas*. The latter gives a faithful record of travel, it is written in an admirable style and is well illustrated, and it introduces us to some of the more remarkable of the Sagas.

The little volume before us is the work of a high-spirited girl who spent five weeks in the island during the summer of 1879. It is a pleasantly written diary, not indeed containing adventures or novel experiences, but just a record of every-day life, fairly readable, and giving evidence of

a vivacious style which we think might be turned to some account in the domain of magazine literature.

The author describes the voyage from Leith, the rounding of Cape Langanaes, and the arrival at Húsavík. There for the first time an Icelander's house was seen. The vulgarity of some of the party who "peered through the open windows into the sitting-room, with the same unrestrained curiosity that they might have displayed at a wild beast show," is justly commented upon. Unfortunately, we meet with this sort of thing too often abroad, but we have rarely seen more glaring examples of it than in Iceland. The intolerable arrogance of the British traveller is at times quite remarkable. The calm way in which he looks down upon his hospitable host, and the readiness with which he makes use of his house as an inn, appropriating his best room, and even his own bed, and then ridiculing his time-honoured manners and customs, is altogether intolerable.

At Húsavík the church was visited, and in the description of the churchyard we meet with a good example of the author's more serious style:—

"We crossed two streams on our way to the church, and soon reached the lonely little building, painted black, like all those we had already seen, the window-panes only being white. Around it lay a narrow space of consecrated ground, in which, beneath nameless mounds, reposed the dead, with only the long green grasses and waving buttercups for their monuments. Two tombstones rose and bore record of those sleeping below. One was of rock, surmounted by a marble cross, in the centre of which was carved Thorwaldsen's tender image of Night floating heavenwards with the sleeping children clasped upon her heart. Below this was a tablet, upon which was written, in golden letters, the name of those who had gone before. There was something to me profoundly appealing about this solitary God's Acre, standing aloof from the dwellings of men, alone in the presence of an austere and solemn Nature, washed by the waves of the northern seas, and icily breathed upon by winds from the uttermost parts of the unknown world."

Once again only, in taking leave of Iceland, does the author adopt this style.

"There was something to me ineffably sad about this distant island—a barren spot on this fair, fertile earth—branded with fire, blasted by a remorseless power, rising in pitiful protest from the waves of the northern seas. For Iceland the promise of Eden has no fulfilment; the thrilling voice of spring brings no responsive answer of awakening bud and blossom; the seasons pass on, laden with no sweet significance for her. She has only the merciful clinging mosses to clothe her naked mountain sides, and the grass and heather waving in her silent valleys."

These mournful thoughts are not shared by the inhabitants, who love their island, and return to it joyfully after years of absence in more genial climes. During the long winter evenings they never weary of recounting the deeds of their ancestors, the hardy Norsemen, and of reciting those marvellous Eddas and Sagas which have their counterpart in the mythologies of every race. Compared with some of the lovely islets of the South Pacific, Iceland may indeed be said to rise in "pitiful protest" from the waves; but it also

defies the waves, and the great forces which rend it are rather furious Titans than suppliant slaves.

Having spent a few days at Húsavík, the author went on to Reykjavík, the capital, passing by the Snaefells-jökull and the much-indented north-west peninsula so well described by Shepherd. Reykjavík is discussed, and the *vie intime* of some of its inhabitants. We are sorry to note the introduction of names, and the quite unwarrantable description of, and comments upon, private entertainments given to the author and her companions. Iceland is by no means so remote as we are apt to imagine. There is constant communication between Scotland and Reykjavík, and we may be quite sure that these remarks and opinions will be read by the people referred to, and will not conduce to a repetition of hospitalities now so freely offered and readily accepted. The Icelanders are very sensitive people; they receive us with open arms, and offer us their best, and they very naturally resent any criticisms which may be openly passed upon them. Therefore we extremely regret that this otherwise interesting record has been disfigured by the introduction of personalities, and we trust the author will omit them from subsequent editions.

The ride to the Geysirs is described somewhat humorously. The author echoes the idea first suggested by Burton (in *Ultima Thule*) that "the badge of Iceland should be a raven." Thingvellir (here, as in most books, wrongly called *Thingvalla*—the genitive case) is described, and the much-discussed cause of its formation is given in the following paragraph:—

"The bare facts are these:—centuries ago an eruption of nature took place, which covered that part of the country with a flood of lava. Two enormous rents then formed parallel to each other, and about twelve miles apart. The outer sides of these two fissures stand about eighty feet higher than the inner ones, they having remained stationary, whilst their *vis-à-vis* were dragged back by the weight of the sinking plain between them."

It is dangerous to write about scientific subjects without having mastered every detail, and we advise the author to omit this highly unscientific and inaccurate description from future editions. The same remarks apply to the description of the great Geysir, which is said to be "contained in a circular basin, seventy-two feet in diameter and four feet in depth," and again to the Strokkur, of which it is said, "it does not rise into a cone, and has no basin; it is merely a hole about ten feet across, the boiling water surging six feet below."

The rest of the book is devoted to town life in Reykjavík, varied by an excursion to Krisuvík, which was to have been prolonged to Eyrarbakki and Oddi if the steady downpour of rain had not made the journey miserable.

A few misprints—such as *Zoeger* for Zoëga, *Hafnarjörd* for Hafnafjord—are to be found in the book. We venture to think also that, if Miss de Fonblanque had introduced some half-dozen of the sketches of her friend Alice, an additional interest would have been given to the book. However, as it

stands, it is a pleasant record of travel, which many will read with interest. But we question whether it will induce anyone to undergo the same trials and difficulties which awaited our author in the land of frost and flood and fire.

G. F. RODWELL.

NEW NOVELS.

Oliver Constable, Miller and Baker. By Sarah Tytler. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The Shadow of a Life. By Beryl Hope. (Allen & Co.)

A Very Opal. By Mrs. Pirkis. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Steadfast unto Death: a Tale of the Irish Famine of To-day. By Mrs. Berens. (Remington.)

THERE is always something of originality about Miss Tytler's work, and this something is perceptible enough in *Oliver Constable*. The hero is the descendant of a line of millers who have made money. He has been sent to Oxford, and has done well there. Just as he is going down his father dies, leaving him at once his own master and the master of a competence sufficient at any rate to enable him to launch himself in any profession with a tolerable certainty of success. That he should do this is the ardent wish of his sister, who, like him, has been thoroughly educated, and who naturally feels a vehement longing to get clear of the uncongenial and dubious position she occupies, the society for which she is fitted being closed or only very grudgingly open to her, while that in which she is born is odious to her and regards her with discomfort as a cut above itself. To her horror Oliver Constable has got into his head a "fad" about elevating his own class, and avows his intention to live and die a miller and baker. The book is occupied with a history of his success—we do not say whether it is ill success or good success—in the exceedingly difficult task of infusing sweetness, light, and other than commercial morality into the small shopkeepers of an English market town, and with the more tragic story of the ending of his sister Fan's aspirations.

The necessary heroine is provided in the person of a certain Catherine Hilliard, a personage who is well intentioned, but not exactly *réussi*. The girl who devotes herself wholly to books, and lives, as far as actual life is concerned, among shadows, has often been described; but this heroine of Miss Tytler's is a new variety of the species. Her fault is that she just comes short of being life-like, and that, though the impression is duly created that she is the appointed spouse for the hero, they seem to have nothing particular to say to each other throughout the book, and their final union has an air of unreality about it. The various devices, too, whereby, at the end of the third volume, all the persons to whom Oliver has been endeavouring to do good are suddenly brought to his feet in paroxysms of stricken but grateful abasement are also rather improbable. The book is thus not exactly good as a whole, but there are portions of it which certainly deserve the word. The character of Oliver, who unites intelligence and moral worth with a certain tendency to blunder scarcely inferior to that of Lélie or Sir Martin Marplot him-

self, is a good idea, and only wants a little more life to make it excellent.

We take it for granted that Miss Beryl Hope is a beginner. *The Shadow of a Life* has many of the faults of a first book. It is, to begin with, much too long; in the second place, though the story is fairly imagined, there are some gaps in the construction, and everything does not hang together quite as it should do. In the third place, the author has committed the fault of making her heroine disagreeable without meaning to do so. Miss Ella Hamilton, or Lady Ella Stuart, or whatever we must call her, is evidently intended to be, and is indeed somewhere described as being, very charming; but her actions and sentiments, as recounted by herself, make her out to be rather an ill-conditioned young woman. Miss Beryl Hope does not seem to see what a very ugly thing it is for a young girl to entertain (indeed, to originate for herself) suspicions as to the conduct of her own father with a lady who has been persistently and extraordinarily kind to her. Nor does she seem to see that the conduct of a governess who, without any engagement or similar excuse, allows her employer's male relations to come into the school-room in the dark at twelve o'clock at night and embrace her is of the kind which our out-spoken ancestors used to call "light." In a young woman of the red-as-a-rose type this would, of course, be all right, and just what is to be expected. But Miss Ella Hamilton is a quietly brought up and rather retiring young person, who, especially in her rather delicate situation, might be expected to behave in the manner which the same old-fashioned persons used to call "maidenly." However, in spite of these and other shortcomings, there are some merits in *The Shadow of a Life*, and its worst fault is a certain immaturity. The mystery which occasions the shadow is really concealed from the reader with a certain amount of art during the earlier volumes, and is cleared up in a sufficiently satisfactory manner. We do not know, indeed, that there need have been any mystery at all; but if this principle were rigidly enforced the lists of three-volume novels would have to be weeded in a very ruthless manner.

Mrs. Pirkis has made a good deal of progress in *A Very Opal*. The incoherent exuberance of style which characterised her earlier books has been to a great extent pruned and arranged into order and measure. The parts of her story hang together with sufficient tenacity, and her characters are for the most part possible, and, indeed, probable, human beings. *A Very Opal* can be read with interest, and the reader is not troubled with many stumbling blocks of phrase, though we must confess that "Don't you like old Winifred's cooking after the grand *chefs* you get on board ship?" sounds rather cannibalic. They surely do not eat the cooks in Her Majesty's Navy except in case of shipwreck? This, however, is only once in a way. Mrs. Pirkis has taken as her heroine Elsie Ffennell, one of the young women of whom Mr. Browning has charitably observed that their beauty is their sole duty, and has married her to a ne'er-do-well who keeps up a great establishment on the

proceeds of his wits as applied to horse-racing. This marriage dreadfully afflicts the son of her guardian, Hardy Kempe, a naval officer who has been brought up with her, and who, on reaching home from a cruise, finds her married. We must say that Mr. Hardy Kempe is an ill-tempered and not-too-well-mannered naval officer, but he certainly is a good deal tried. Despairing of Elsie, he entangles himself in an engagement with a good-looking and wealthy, but underbred, girl who is sister to the wife of one of his friends, and the reader may be left to find how he gets out of this mess. The two best characters in the book are Hardy's father, the Rev. Austin Kempe, an old clergyman not possessed of much knowledge of the world, but amiable and not without humour, and Janet Ffennell, sister of the scamp, upon whom Mrs. Pirkis has spent most of her pains not without result. This character is certainly the best thing she has yet done, and is in parts very good. The effect of the conflict between disgust at her brother's vices on the one hand and family pride and affection on the other in hardening and, so to speak, shutting up a really loveable nature is very well shown. Altogether *A Very Opal*, especially to those who remember its forerunners, has the satisfactory appearance of being a book with which a good deal of pains has been taken, and upon which it has not been thrown away.

Mrs. Berens says on her last page, "In vaticination we lay down our pen." We might add that for a considerable part of her book she has apparently been vaticinating, for we find it rather hard to get in all its events between last winter, when it begins, and the present time. However, this does not much matter, for the story would do as well for the famine of 1848 as for that of 1879. The book is an unpretentious little story of Irish cabin-life in the extreme West, and is not devoid of pathos. The "steadfastness unto death" is that of a man who gives his life for his old sweetheart's husband.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The True Principles of Legislation with Regard to Property given for Charitable or other Public Uses. By Courtney Stanhope Kenny, LL.M. (Reeves and Turner.) In many respects this is a most excellent book. The author, who has already twice won the Yorke Prize at Cambridge by essays on legal or quasi-legal subjects, and also a large measure of public approval, now gains the same distinction for a third time, and puts us under a double obligation by again illustrating the methods of historical investigation, and by collecting a storehouse of facts for all future enquirers. These, we think, are Mr. Kenny's two great merits, by force of which he raises his legal essays to the dignity of scientific monographs. His subjects, indeed, are not new. They are discussed *ad nauseam* by the literary gladiators of the daily press, and by the dull personages who are wont to frequent the Society of Arts and Social Science Congresses. Such discussions have this in common, that they do not carry us any farther, either by advancing our knowledge or by indicating practical solutions. Mr. Kenny, on the other hand, deserves high praise for the freshness with which he handles the most familiar questions. He does not write in order

to fill the allotted column, or to ventilate a personal crotchet, but out of the fullness of his erudition. Having first made himself acquainted with all that has been written on his special subject, he proceeds to state the problem, to expound its various aspects, and then to indicate his own mature opinion. Such a mode of treatment we may justly call scientific, for it strictly follows the historical method, and is, on that account, productive of fruitful results. In another respect, also, we regret to add, this essay reminds us of the learned *theses* characteristic of German rather than English universities. So far as regards the composition of individual sentences, Mr. Kenny wields a very forcible pen. He is felicitous in his epithets, and in his choice of illustrations. But, unfortunately, he has not been equally careful, or equally successful, in the supreme test of literary art—the arrangement of his materials and the articulation of his subject. The result, we fear, will be that his labour will not achieve all the good it should. His learning will be praised, at the expense of his practical suggestions.

A Trip to Manitoba. By Mary Fitzgibbon. (Bentley.) In view of the approaching construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, this record of a lady's experiences of her journey to the great north-west territory of this Dominion will, no doubt, be interesting to many, especially as Manitoba is considered to be a good locality on all grounds for the emigrant to settle in. It has one of the most healthy climates in the world, and a particularly fertile soil. The present province of Manitoba was formerly part of the Hudson Bay Company's possessions, but in 1869 was transferred to the Dominion Government, and has seemingly derived much benefit from the change. The volume before us is written in a chatty, unassuming style, and may be advantageously substituted for a novel on a wet day at the seaside.

Peeps into the Haunts and Homes of the Rural Population of Cornwall. By J. T. Tregellas. (Truro: Netherton and Worth.) These pleasing tales—the inventions of a story-teller idolised throughout his native county for his power of imitating the thoughts and the language of the genuine working-men among whom he lived—illustrate the dialect which is still in common use among the poorer inhabitants of the district extending from the Land's End to the coast of Perranzabuloe. Within this narrow stretch of country there are many shades of intonation and much diversity of expression, but all their varieties were familiar to Mr. Tregellas. Many of the stories are full of a quaint humour which it is impossible to resist. Perhaps the most amusing incident is that of the simple fisherman of St. Agnes, who, when he could not sell his fish for money, parted with it to the parish surgeon in consideration of his drawing a tooth which did not ache. Is there another instance of a man taking time by the forelock in this peculiar fashion? The engravings of Cornish scenery are faithful representations of its rocks and coves; they will bring back to many a traveller in the far West the characteristics of a county in which he once roamed.

The Registers of St. Columb Major, Cornwall, from 1539 to 1780. Part I. Edited by Arthur J. Jewers. (Hamilton and Adams.) The appearance of the first part of these parish registers is a fresh proof of the growing interest which antiquaries and historians feel in the preservation of this branch of our national records. There is evidence on all sides of a widespread feeling of anxiety lest the church registers of the more important parishes should perish by accident or decay ere their contents have been preserved for our successors, either in print or in duplicate copies. Whether the registers of St. Columb

are worthy of the honour of appearing in print must be settled by the amount of support which the undertaking receives from the antiquaries of Cornwall. The editor appears to have discharged his duties with faithfulness and accuracy, and the form in which the records are reproduced is worthy of all praise. A very large number of extinct names of genuine Cornish origin will be found in this part. There is the usual baptism of the son of a "power Irish beggar." On one occasion in 1601 the reader will meet with a more definite entry of a stranger in the baptism of "Ursula daughter of Thomas Gardener of Leedington . . . Wiltes travaylings by passport wth his wife." In the preceding year two children are mentioned, one of whom was baptised at home by the midwife. The history of the Christian names used in England in past ages cannot be written until the registers of many more parishes shall have been published.

Boswell's Correspondence with the Honourable Andrew Erskine, and his Journal of a Tour to Corsica. Edited, with a Preface, Notes, and Introduction, by George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. (De la Rue.) Why Dr. Hill should have deemed the world likely to be the wiser for a reprint of the correspondence between two such chroniclers of small beer as Boswell and Erskine—vain, empty fops scarce vested at the time of publication with the *toga virilis*—might seem a problem, unless it was to eke out the rather scant materials for a reprint of the work of the former on Corsica. The most noticeable feature in the correspondence is the neck-and-neck rivalry of the twain in vanity and audacity; and, though we are sensible of a flight at higher game when Boswell scrapes acquaintance with Paoli, and, "being a very close young man," poses all over the island as the "ambasciatore Inglese," even then the sensation is as of a storm in a teacup. The sole notable effort of style which Erskine develops and Boswell caps is what may be termed "a damnable iteration" of the "see-saw phase of wit" (see pp. 43, 44), not at all relieved by very rapid versification on occasion. In truth, both young men seem to have such vague plans for the future that one marvels, after a given pause, to find James Boswell launched in the rôle of an historian or biographer, and intertwining anecdote and *data* from Petrus Cyrnaeus, with similar assentation towards Paoli to that which, in the case of Dr. Johnson, resulted in a standard English classic and biography. The journalist fared, on the whole, as well as he deserved, meeting with a landlady's good-natured rebuke, "One thing after another, sir!" when he mistook a private house for a tavern, and getting into a hobble with the villagers when they would fain catechise him on the articles of his belief. The monks at Ornano were hospitable, but satirical, while Paoli played the mild heroic, and seems to have frequently aired his classical knowledge in counselling Bozzy to take a wife: "Sparge marite, nuces." The Journal has a kind of interest in illustrating the birth and growth of fame. Little comparatively as there is in it, Dr. Hill is doubtless right in averring that "Boswell was *Corsica Boswell* (1768) and *Paoli Boswell* long before he became *Johnson Boswell* (1790)." Perhaps the looker-on who saw the popularity of the latter biographer, comparing the twain, might fairly have exclaimed, Who'd have thought it?

MR. WHYMPER'S *The Sea: its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.), looks like a series of reprinted magazine articles rather than a book. Nevertheless, if Mr. Whymper had left out the few pages at the end in which he deals with Columbus and other Portuguese and Spanish sailors to whom far too short a space is allotted, there would have been some unity in his work. The first part is taken up with a narrative of

the deeds of daring and brutality of the buccaneers. The next part gives us the story of the heroic search for the North-West Passage and the North Pole, in which men as brave as were the buccaneers have gone forth from Frobisher and Barentz to Franklin and Nordenskiöld, taking their lives in their hands from the spirit of adventure, or to add some almost inappreciable unit to the sum of human knowledge. It need not be said that Mr. Whymper gives his narrative simply and well, keeping within the lines of his authorities. It is a book which will interest boys, and their elders likewise.

Thoughts in My Garden. By Mortimer Collins. Edited by Edmund Yates. (Bentley.) It is impossible to doubt that Mr. Edmund Yates has compiled these two volumes as "a labour of love" in remembrance of an old friend and a valued *collaborateur*; but, as we read page after page of bright inconsequent prattle mixed here with a well-known stanza and there with an old story, we wonder whether the author himself would be pleased at seeing his waifs and strays of thought thus hashed up. Whatever were Mortimer Collins's faults as an author he was no mere bookmaker, and he would have been the last person to think that these gossip, loosely written paragraphs were worth republication in a permanent form. Mortimer Collins wrote much, and wrote some things (though not many) that are worth preserving. One volume which would give us these things in a handy form would do a far greater service to his memory than the frequent issue of books like *Thoughts in My Garden*, in which a few pleasant fancies are drowned in a sea of lazy garrulity. The attempt to make Mortimer Collins pose as an intellectual giant whose lightest word should not be lost is to court ridicule which he did not deserve; his own estimate of himself as half-way between Horace and Davus is much nearer the mark, but he was closer to Davus.

Opere inedite di Giacomo Leopardi. Pubblicate sugli Autografi Recanatesi da Giuseppe Cugnoni. Vol. II. (Halle: Niemeyer.) Leopardi's name is so distinguished in literature that the publication of his hitherto inedited works is of considerable interest. His activity was so varied that we forget in the poet the scholar and the man of science. The volume before us contains principally a "History of Astronomy from the Time of Thales to 1811." More interesting to the reader at the present day is an oration on the occasion of the liberation of the Piceno in 1815, which breathes the same fire of patriotic fervour that marks Leopardi's poetry. There is also a list of literary achievements which Leopardi had mapped out for himself—a romance on the model of the *Cyropaedia*, satirical dialogues after the manner of Lucian, an essay on the present condition of Italian literature, and a collection of lives of Italy's heroes to "inspire love of country by noble examples." Signor Cugnoni publishes one exquisite pastoral poem—"Le Rimembranze"—in which Micon recalls to his son Dametas the death of his brother Platinus. The following lines of description of a hurried journey by night to the neighbouring town to get medicine for the dying boy give a lovely Italian landscape:—

"Saliva il sole in cielo, e la marina
Di lontano splendea. Ma la campagna
Era tacita ancor. Passai non lungi
A quell' alto palagio, che alla luna
Or vedi biancheggiar dietro alle piante,
Cola vicino alla maestra via."

König Gustav III. von Schweden in Aachen in den Jahren 1780 und 1791. Von Alfred von Reumont. (Aachen: Palm.) This is another of Baron von Reumont's multifarious contributions to the stores of historical gossip. It is a paper written for the Historical Society of

Aachen, and treats of a royal guest whose abode at that fashionable watering-place had a close connexion with the politics of his time. The real subject of Baron von Reumont's pamphlet is the character of Gustavus III. of Sweden, and the part which he played in endeavouring to help the luckless Louis XVI. in the perils of the Revolution. He gives a sketch of Parisian society at the time when Gustavus first made his acquaintance with it on his way to Aachen in 1780. He shows the position which Gustavus III. took up towards the French émigrés at Aachen in 1791, till his hopes were dashed by the failure of Louis XVI.'s attempt at escape, which had been in great part arranged by Count Axel Fersen, Gustavus III.'s emissary. The information contained in this paper is gained from letters, from which many quotations are given. On the whole, Baron von Reumont has contrived to give a lively and interesting sketch of several aspects of society and politics which are important for the history of the momentous years of which he writes.

Albertino Mussato, von J. Wychgram (Leipzig: Veit), is an excellent monograph on Italian history at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Mussato, a citizen of Padua, was not only a man of action, but also a writer to whose historical works we are largely indebted for a knowledge of Italian affairs from 1300 to 1330. Like Dante, Mussato was a staunch upholder of the Imperial idea, and welcomed Henry of Luxemburg into Italy. Like Dante he was disappointed in his hopes; like Dante he ended his days in exile, and at Chioggia wrote his histories and redacted his Latin poems. He was a notable character, not only from the part which he played in reference to Henry VII., Emperor, and Can Grande, his vicar in Italy, but also from his position as a writer. Mussato is worthy of more notice than he has yet received as being characteristic of the early Renaissance movement in Italy in its influence on historical writing. Dr. Wychgram's careful study of his life and works gives us an excellent sketch of a man and of a period full of interest to the student of Italian history.

The Briton and the Roman on the Site of Taunton. By Jas. Hurley Pring, M.D. (Taunton: Cheston.) Dr. Pring appears to have met with opposition to and criticism upon his speculations on the early history of Taunton, but the discoveries of both British and Roman remains in and near the town during the last year or two virtually settle the point in his favour, which his historical and philological arguments would hardly do. The writer appears to suffer from the very common confusion of mind as to what "authority" is in matters of history; and it cannot be too often repeated that, while a man who has studied a special period of history may be accepted as an "authority" as to the interpretation of documents, and perhaps even as to the motives of the personages with whom he is familiar, and the relation of cause and effect between facts; as to the facts themselves, it is not he who is an authority, but the contemporary evidence which he has studied. So when Dr. Pring says that "we are told on high authority that Ine gave to his foundation [Taunton] the name of the river on which he placed it," the reader is surprised to see that the authority referred to is an historian of the present day, and on further investigation is more surprised still at his inability to discover any direct evidence that Ine named the town at all, or that the river had any name until a very much later period. The statement is simply an inference from the apparently Celtic origin of the name Tone. The British earthworks at Norton Fitzwarren and the torque and spear-heads found in the grounds of the workhouse in 1877, of which illustrations are given, are evidence of a very different kind, and un-

doubtedly prove a British occupation; while the discovery of Roman coins and pottery near the rectangular earthwork in the castle is a strong proof of its having been a Roman fort before the time of King Ine, to whom it is usually attributed. Probably he may have found it in ruins, and rebuilt it on the same site. Dr. Pring also makes some interesting and useful remarks on the names of streets, especially Silver Street and Fore Street, as evidences of Roman occupation.

Glimpses of England: a First Geographical Reading Book. By J. R. Blakiston, M.A. (Griffith and Farran.) Mr. Blakiston's idea for instilling a geographical knowledge of their own country into young children is certainly not a bad one, but he is, unfortunately, not entirely happy in its execution. Charlie Seaford and his father are supposed to make journeys about the county of Kent, &c., and to hold conversations on the geography of the districts. That is well enough, but the style often approaches too near the comic. Fancy a small boy addressing the following query to his instructor:—"What is yon river flowing from our county?"

A Daring Voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. By two Americans, the Brothers Andrews. (Griffith and Farran.) This is the record of a foolhardy voyage across the Atlantic in the little boat *Nautlius*, undertaken in 1878, and we do not see that its publication will serve any useful purpose, but rather the contrary. There are a number of neat illustrations, most of which, however, can hardly have been prepared for the book. On the title-page we are told that Dr. Macaulay, of the *Boy's Own Paper*, takes the volume under his protection, and furnishes an introduction; but, as the book starts with chap. i. immediately after the list of contents, perhaps the binder has thoughtlessly left it out.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will shortly publish a work from the pen of the well-known actor, Mr. Edmund Leathes, called *An Actor Abroad*, which will contain dramatic and descriptive gossip relating to the author's personal experiences in Australia, New Zealand, &c.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD AND CO. have in the press a book by Miss Catharine Drew, a story in one volume. *The Lutaniste of St. Jacob's* is founded on an incident in the life of Neumarkt, a German musician of the seventeenth century, the author of one of the chorales introduced by Mendelssohn into his oratorio of *St. Paul*.

MR. DAVID BOGUE will publish in November a new book by Mr. S. Butler, author of *Erewhon*, *Life and Habit*, &c., entitled *Unconscious Memory*. The work will contain translations from the German of Prof. Ewald Hering, of Prague, and of E. von Hartmann, with a comparison between the views of instinctive and unconscious actions taken by these two writers respectively.

MR. SHERRING, just before his lamented death, had placed the MS. of the third volume of his work on *Hindu Tribes and Castes* in the hands of the printer.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. will publish, during the coming season: *Primitive Folk Moots; or, Open-Air Assemblies in Britain*, by G. Lawrence Gomme; *The Story of the Zulu Campaign*, by Major Ashe and Capt. the Hon. E. V. Wyatt-Edgell (who fell at Ulundi); *The Parliamentary History of the Irish Land Question from 1829 to 1869, and the Origin and Results of the Ulster Custom*, by R. Barry O'Brien, of the Inner Temple; *The Life of Her Majesty the Queen*, by Mrs. Oliphant; and an édition de luxe of Washington Irving's

Little Britain, The Spectre Bridegroom, and A Legend of Sleepy Hollow, illustrated with 120 engravings on wood after Mr. C. O. Murray.

WE understand that a collection of the "best sayings" of the late Mr. Mortimer Collins has been made by Mr. Frank Kerslake, and will be brought out in one volume early in October by Messrs. B. Robson and Co. under the title of *Attic Salt; or, Epigrammatic Sayings, Healthful, Humorous, and Wise, in Prose and Verse*.

MR. FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH's volume on *Peasant Life in the West of England* is nearly ready, and will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. A section of the work is devoted to "English Peasants of To-day," and it will include information gathered during the present year as to the actual condition of the peasantry of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon. The chapter headings will include such as the following:—"Present Money Earnings," "Privileges," "Cottages and Sanitation," "Dress of the Period," "Living and Credit," "Poor Farming and Depression," and "Superstition and Folk-lore."

A NEW novel, entitled *Strictly Tied Up*, will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, in three volumes, in the course of October.

WE may remind our readers that the third annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held at Edinburgh, in the rooms of the Royal Society, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 5, 6, and 7.

MESSRS. BICKERS AND SON will publish early next month *Pepys and the World he lived in*, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.; *An Index to Shakespearian Thought*, by Cecil Arnold; and an edition of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, with illustrations taken from paintings by eminent British artists.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. announce among forthcoming works of fiction: *Mary Marston*, by George Macdonald; *Sarah de Beranger*, by Jean Ingelow; *Jack and Jill: a Village Story*, by Louisa M. Alcott; *The Heir of Kilfillan*, and *Dick Cheveley: his Adventures and Misadventures*, two new stories by the late W. H. G. Kingston; and *The Tribulations of a Chinaman*, and *The Steam House*, by Jules Verne.

WHILE we do not hear much about the doings of the University Commissioners, the extension of academical teaching seems to be actively going on everywhere in the provinces. "Little Wales" has been rewarded for her political loyalty by the appointment of a commission on higher education and the promise of a grant from public funds. It is reported that the proposed university college at Liverpool is already assured of an endowment of nearly £90,000. We have now before us the calendar of the Bristol College, which has been open for four years, and seems in that time to have acquired not only a high position, but a distinctive character of its own. It can boast of more than five hundred students, of whom nearly one-half are women; and it possesses a women's debating society, presided over by the accomplished wife of its principal. Its most successful department appears to be that of engineering, which owes much to the energy of Prof. Main, whose name again figures prominently in the men's debating society and in the cricket and football clubs. Great advantage has been derived from the plan under which the engineering students are encouraged to spend the six summer months as pupils in works in the neighbourhood. With the coming October term some of the classes will, for the first time, be held in the new buildings in Tyndall's Park. It is to be hoped that the capital of the West of England will not be grudging of pecuniary support to an institution which has already accomplished so much to justify its existence.

IN theology Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. announce the second volume of Mr. Cheyne's work on *The Prophecies of Isaiah: A Commentary on the Book of Job, with a Translation*, by Samuel Cox, whose aim has been to illustrate its allusions to Oriental phenomena, customs, and modes of thought, to draw out the continuous argument which underlies its varying dramatic forms, and to discuss questions raised by modern critics and scientists; *The Human Race, and other Sermons*, by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson; a new volume of sermons, with a Preface, by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke; *The Gospel of the Divine Life*, by Thomas Griffith; *The Three Sevens*, by H. T. Adamson, B.D.; *A Year's Meditations*, by the author of *Récit d'une Sœur: A Life of Sister Augustine, Superior of the Sisters of Charity at the St. Johannis Hospital at Bonn*; *A History of the Holy Eucharist in England*, related from the Catholic standpoint, by the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; and two works aiming at the reconciliation of science and religion, the one entitled *The New Truth and the Old Faith*, by a Scientific Layman, and the other by Mr. William Graham on *The Faith and Morals of Science*; while many of our readers will be more especially interested in Mr. S. M. Samuel's account of *Jewish Life in the East* and Mrs. Magnus's book, *About the Jews since Bible Times*.

THE *Pulpit Commentary* is to be increased by a volume on 1 Samuel, which will be published next week, and to which the Very Rev. R. P. Smith, D.D., and the Revs. Donald Fraser, D.D., Prof. Chapman, and B. Dale are contributors. This will be followed in November by a volume on Genesis, by the Revs. T. Whitelaw, J. F. Montgomery, D.D., Prof. Redford, and F. Hastings, and with an Introduction to the Old Testament by Canon Farrar.

THE "Education Library," which has been announced under the editorship of Mr. Philip Magnus, will be commenced by *An Introduction to the History of Educational Theories*, by Mr. Oscar Browning; and *Comenius*, by Prof. Simon Laurie.

THE "Parchment Library" is to be increased by the addition of a new translation of the *De Imitatione*, a new edition of Keats' Poems, Prof. Dowden's annotated edition of Shakspere's Sonnets, and Mr. Mark Pattison's edition of Milton's Sonnets.

In poetry we find that Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. announce a collected edition of Sonnets by Charles Tennyson Turner, to which the Laureate has prefixed a memorial poem; Miss Toru Dutt's *Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields*, which was first printed a few years ago in India; *Mary Magdalene*, by Mrs. Richard Greenough; *The Cardinal Archbishop: a Spanish Legend*, by Col. Colomb; *Records and Musings*, by the late Robert Leighton; *Dorothy: a Country Story in Elegiacs*; while a disciple of Goethe, under the pseudonym of "Loki," gives us a *New Werther*.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND CO.'S list of announcements for the ensuing season comprises Mr. F. Pollock's *Life and Philosophy of Spinoza*, which is intended for the general reader as well as the student of philosophical speculation; *Selections from the Official Writings of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B.*, to which the editor, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, has prefixed a memoir of the writer, concerning whom Canning said, "Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, so fertile in heroes, a more skilful soldier;" and Mr. Duffield's long-promised translation of *Don Quixote*, in three portly volumes. Travel is represented by Capt. A. H. Markham's *Polar Reconnaissance*, giving a full account of the discovery of Novaya Zemlya and of its fauna and flora; Mr. Hayes' journey in

New Colorado and the Santa Fé Trail; and Mr. Theodore Bent's account of *The Genoese Republic*: her Commerce and Colonies, her Voyages and Discoveries Westwards, her Government, Revolutions, and Factions, with notices and illustrations of her Art Productions. Dr. Badger's English-Arabic Lexicon is also to appear before Christmas; and Messrs. W. E. Addis and T. Arnold are engaged on a *Catholic Dictionary*, founded on the very important work of Wetze and Welte, but adapted to English readers. Mr. Herbert Croft has completed his annotated edition of Sir Thomas Elyot's *The Gouvernour*; Mr. Halford Vaughan has a second volume of *New Readings and Renderings of Shakspere's Tragedies* nearly ready; Miss Emily J. Carey contributes a translation of Stapfer's *Shakspeare and Classical Antiquity*; and Messrs. C. Thornton Forster and F. H. Blakburne Daniell have prefixed a Life to the *The Letters of Ogier Ghæselin de Busbecq* (so often alluded to by Gibbon under the name Busbequius), in which, as ambassador to Solyman the Magnificent, he gives a vivid description of the Turks when their power was at its zenith, and, as resident at the Court of Henry III., chronicles from day to day the intrigues of the palace and the miseries of the people.

EARLY this season the Chaucer dove-cote was fluttered by the attempt of one of the leading Chaucerians of Germany to steal from the nest two of the master's poems, the *Mother of God* and the *Compleynge of Venus*, on the ground of a false rhyme in each, *honoure*, *vb.*, with *aventure*, *cure*, *sb.*, respectively,—the offspring of *L. honorare* with those of *L. curam* and *L.-L. aventuream*;—but the English guardians refused to give up their nestlings, and cited a seemingly like rhyme in *The Canterbury Tales* (by help of Mr. Cromie's "Rhyme-Index"), *cote-armures, trappures*, "Knight's Tale," p. 72, l. 2499, and *cote-armour, flour*, in "Sir Thopas," p. 196, l. 2057. The derivative of *L.-L. armatura* thus seemed to rhyme with that of *flos, floris*, as well as with that of *L.-L. trappatura*; then why not the descendant of *curam* with that of *honorare*? Mr. Hy. Nicol answers, because the *-our* of *armour* is historically known to be a substitution for the *-ure* of *armure* (like the *eous* of *righteous* for the *-wis* of Anglo-Saxon *rihtwīs*), and can of course rhyme only with *-our* words. But if the existence of a form *honure** (with pure *u*, not *u = ou = oo*) can be independently established, *-ure* being substituted for *-oure*, then *honure, cure*, would be a good rhyme. Meantime, its occurrence justifies grave suspicion as to the genuineness of the impeached poems; but as Chaucer does rhyme both open *e* and *o* with close *e* and *o*, *ye* with *y* (in "Sir Thopas"), and has a few other bad rhymes, the occurrence of one in a poem does not make that poem certainly spurious.

MR. HENRY NICOL is at San Sebastian, on his way to Algiers, where the state of his health obliges him to winter.

WE learn from *Trübner's Record* that the last work of the Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., LL.D., the well-known labourer in the cause of prison reform, who died suddenly while it was passing through the press, is a valuable volume on *The State of Prisons and of Child-Saving Institutions in the Civilised World*. After giving a sketch of the "dark ages of prison life," the author gives a history of prison reform and an account of the present state of prisons in all parts of the globe. The eighth book details an ideal system of institutions for the prevention and repression of crime, and an Appendix contains a plan for giving breadth, stability, and permanence to the work of crime-prevention and crime-repression.

MESSRS. JAS. R. OSGOOD AND CO. hoped to

have ready for delivery the first volume of their memorial *History of Boston* before the "quarter millennial" celebration of September 17 took place.

IN MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO.'S series of "Biographies of the Great Musicians," edited by Dr. F. Hueffer, *Wagner*, by the editor, and *Weber*, by Sir Julius Benedict, will appear very shortly; and volumes on Mendelssohn, Schubert, Rossini, &c., are in preparation. In the series of "English Philosophers," published by the same firm, and edited by Iwan Müller, the first volume will be: *Adam Smith*, by J. Farrer; *Bacon*, by Prof. T. Fowler; *J. S. Mill*, by Miss Helen Taylor; to be followed by monographs on Berkeley, Hamilton, Bentham, Mansel, Austin, &c.

DR. MUIR has lately added to his *Metrical Translations from the Sanskrit* two selections from the *Mahabharata*—viz., the story of *Savitri*, and an extract entitled "Necessity of Government."

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY, who is on a visit to his former home in the United States, has agreed to deliver two lectures in Boston and in Cincinnati and three in New York in November.

THE *Modern Review* for October contains the continuation of Prof. Kuenen's essay on Critical Method, and Dr. Carpenter supplements his previous paper with a discussion on "Nature and Law." Mrs. William Grey contributes an article on the social and religious struggle between the old and the new in modern Italy. The first of Mr. Schütz Wilson's promised studies of *Faust* also appears in the forthcoming number.

M. PAUL SÉBILLOT, the accomplished editor of the *Contes populaires de la Haute Bretagne*, has just published, with Messrs. Maisonneuve and Co., of Paris, an *Essai de Questionnaire pour servir à recueillir les Coutumes, les Traditions et les Légendes populaires*. This has long been a want; and, though the author makes no pretence to completeness, he has still done enough to earn the thanks of all folk-lore collectors. After a few words upon the obstacles which the collector must overcome, and upon the qualifications which he must bring to his task, M. Sébillot gives under the following headings:—(1) Prehistoric Monuments; (2) Historical Traditions; (3) Fairies; (4) Brownies; (5) The Devil; (6) Apparitions; (7) Ghosts and Warnings; (8) Witchcraft—a series of questions fairly exhausting these subjects. A "Questionnaire alphabétique" follows, in which are mentioned most of the objects around which folk-lore collects. These are classified alphabetically under the headings:—(1) Domestic Animals; (2) Wild Animals; (3) Reptiles; (4) Birds; (5) Insects; (6) Trees; (7) Plants; (8) Meteorology; (9) Feasts and Seasons; (10) Leechcraft. A full translation will probably appear in the next volume of the *Folk-Lore Record*.

WE are informed that Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. will publish next month, in serial form, a new and original work entitled *The Child's Life of Christ*, with illustrations specially executed for the book.

WE understand that *Young Ireland*, by the Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, to be published shortly by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., is a memoir of the few stormy years in Ireland during which O'Connell was tried and convicted of conspiracy, and Smith O'Brien tried and convicted of high treason, written by one who was in succession the fellow-prisoner of each of them, and whose subsequent career in Australia has been so remarkable. The book is founded on the private correspondence of the leading men of the period, and purports to throw a searching light on the Irish politics of the present day.

* The Old-French *honur* might have led to it.

THE seventeenth and eighteenth annual Reports of the Borough of Birmingham Free Libraries Committee, just issued, set forth the progress made in the arduous task of repairing, as far as possible, the losses caused by the disastrous fire of January 11, 1879. Donations to the amount of £14,147 10s. 3d. and many valuable gifts of books have been received toward the restoration of the library. Temporary libraries have long since been fitted up, and the new buildings are now in progress. The Museum of Arms and Art Gallery has been enlarged by the purchase of a large collection of gems and precious stones from Mr. W. Bragge. It is now proposed to remove the museum to a temporary art gallery in the centre of the town, as there has been a great falling-off in the number of visitors since it has been located at Aston Hall.

THE annual prize instituted by the King of the Belgians will be awarded in 1881 for the best essay on the means of improving ports established on low and sandy coasts such as those of Belgium. The competition is open to authors of all nations. Essays must be sent in to the Minister of the Interior before January 1, 1881.

M. CARO, of the French Academy, is about to publish a book entitled *La Fin du XVIII^e Siècle: Etudes et Portraits*.

THE fifth Congress of Orientalists will be held at Berlin in September of next year.

WE observe that Mr. Elliot Stock announces the close of the subscription list to the *Facsimile of Julian Berners' Treatise of Fysshynge wþ an Angle* on the last day of this month.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Templeton Lucas, an exhibitor at the Royal Academy and at the rooms of the Society of British Artists, and author of a farce called *Brown the Martyr*, produced at the Court Theatre, and of a little volume of fairy tales called *Prince Ubbely Bubbles*; of Mr. John Coe, for upwards of forty years superintendent of the printing and stationery department of the Bank of England; of Mr. Ebenezer Cowper, of Birmingham, well known by the numerous printing-presses after the Cowper-Applegarth model which he put up in all parts of Europe; and of Dr. W. B. Whitmarsh, author of *Devotional Sonnets, Lyra Biblica, Steps to the Altar*, &c.

THE Religious Tract Society announces as in preparation for early issue:—*Illustrated Letters to my Children from the Holy Land*, by Henry A. Harper; *The Golden Grasshopper: Events in the Days of Sir Thomas Gresham, Kt., as narrated in the Diary of Ernst Verner, whilom his Page and Secretary, during the Reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth*, by the late W. H. G. Kingston; *Vignettes of the Great Revival of the Eighteenth Century*, by the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood; *My Own Picture Book, First and Second Series; A Memoir of the Rev. Henry Watson Fox, B.A., Missionary to the Telugus*, by the Rev. George Townshend Fox; *The Critical Handbook: a Guide to the Study of the Authenticity, Canon, and Text of the Greek New Testament*, by Edward C. Mitchell, D.D.; *Conrad: A Story of the Reformation in Bohemia*, by the author of "Out of the Mouth of the Lion," &c.; *Aunt Milly's Childhood*, by the author of "Lea's Play-ground," &c.; *Children's Daily Bread*, illustrated with a picture, text, and verse for every day of the year; *Away on the Waters*, by the author of "Only Me," &c.; *Heart Lessons: Addresses for Mothers' Meetings, &c.*, by Louisa Clayton; *The Harvest of a Quiet Eye: Leisure Thoughts for Busy Lives*, by the author of "Random Truths in Common Things," new and revised edition; *The Old Endeavour*, by the author of "John Denton's Friends," &c.; *Jenny's Corners; Sister May; or, Number One; The Loss of the "Kent" East Indiaman*, by Major-Gen. Sir

Duncan MacGregor, with additions by John MacGregor ("Rob Roy"); *A Lowly Life with a Loftier Aim*, by the author of "A Knotless Thread," &c.; *Monica's Choice*, by the author of "The Travelling Sixpence," &c.; *What Do I Believe?* by the Rev. S. G. Green, D.D.; *Widow Clarke's Home, and What Changed it; Daybreak in Britain; and Northcliffe Boys*, by the author of "Ben Holt's Good Name," &c.

We have received *The Undiscovered Country*, by W. D. Howells (Sampson Low and Co.); *Samuel Brohland Partner*, by Victor Cherbuliez, and *The Drama of the Rue de la Paix*, by Adolphe Belot (Vizetelly); *Kant oder Laplace?* von A. Meydenbauer (Marburg: Elwert); *The Works of Father Prout*, ed. Charles Kent (Routledge); &c.

AUTUMN.

I.
The leaf is red—the leaf is sere—
Sere as a rotten shroud;
Gray winter gems his iey bier,
And folds his pall of cloud;
For drifting leaves and closing days
He trolls his sullen fun'ral lays.

II.
The leaf is red—the leaf is sere—
See yonder muffled train
Of dismal shadows creeping near,
Old age, and care, and pain;
They bid me with them tell my beads
For pleasant flowers and bitter seeds.

III.
The leaf is red—the leaf is sere—
Ay, redder than the gold—
A royal splendour crowns the year,
In pomp he waxeth old;
He laughs, and jovial riches yields
From purple branch and yellow fields.

IV.
The leaf is red—the leaf is sere—
Think you my sun is set?
With wine, and song, and friendship here,
And many a blessing yet,
I'll live to nobly spend the store
Of hoarded joys I spared before.

E. PURCELL.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Paris: Sept. 18, 1880.

Permit me to resume my pen after too long an interruption of my correspondence with the ACADEMY, caused by circumstances independent of my own will. I have no interesting facts to communicate, except the opening of an exhibition of objects in metal of all times and countries in the Palace of the Champs-Elysées, under the supervision of the Union Centrale des Beaux-Arts appliqués à l'Industrie. But it is still in too much disorder for me to speak of it with any advantage. It is daily enriched by fresh objects, lent by amateurs or great dealers. A large illustrated catalogue will be published, the text of which will be written by the Keeper of the Lyons Museum, while the photogravures will be executed with the utmost care.

I wish to speak of a work the first issue of which lies before me, and which has caused me a keen sensation of pleasure. I am confident that it is destined to obtain a high measure of success. The text is so lucidly written, and the illustrations are so beautiful, that I am tempted to style it "international." It certainly is so in the sense that, although reproducing objects of antiquity of the most perfect style, it is not intended only for scholars; it addresses itself more especially to people of taste—simple-minded and warm-hearted amateurs—who have too often been repelled from the study and the enjoyment of the antique by an excessive display of learning, or by pedantic engravings. I am

proud that it is brought out by a scholar and a publisher of my own nation, because it displays most clearly that quality of French taste and boldness which was our glory in the eighteenth century, and which was afterwards obscured by the triumph of academic doctrines.

The work is entitled *Monuments de l'Art antique*, and the editor is M. Olivier Rayet. M. O. Rayet, writings from whose pen you may have frequently read in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*—I may particularly mention that upon the Tanagra terra-cottas—is deputy-professor at the Collège de France and assistant director of the Ecole des Hautes-Études. He was educated at the Ecole de France at Athens. He writes well, and, without allowing himself to incline too decidedly to the romantic, he has more imagination than most of his brethren in archaeology.

This fine publication is brought out by M. A. Quantin, whose name I mention with pleasure, because he is young, because he perpetuates the noble typographical traditions of the firm of J. Claeys, and because his ambition is to concentrate everything novel that appears in the domain of the arts of design. The work will appear in six parts, each containing fifteen plates, with explanatory notices written by different scholars. Thus, in the first part, the notices of two plates reproducing some exquisite wooden statuettes and the head of an Egyptian scribe are by M. G. Maspero, whose competence is well known, and who is an excellent writer. Two or three parts only will appear within the year, which is a guarantee of their perfect execution. The price is extremely moderate—twenty-five francs—and for this we are indebted to M. Dujardin's heliographic processes, which dispense with the intervention of the engraver—always so costly and so deceptive. The examples have been selected from all quarters. Thus, in this first part, I see the group of Demeter and Core, one of the subjects on the east pediment of the Parthenon, now in the British Museum. Two dancing girls, in bronze, found at Herculaneum, belong to the Museum of Naples. The other plates have been photographed from marble bas-reliefs, an engraved terra-cotta plaque, a bronze Hercules, and some figurines from Tanagra, belonging to the Museum of the Louvre, to the Cabinet des Médailles, and to the collections of MM. de Clerq, C. Lécyer, and O. Rayet.

I cannot speak too highly of the excellent selection of subjects. This selection, by its delicacy and its tact, aims at reconciling the educated classes to the style of the finest Greek or Egyptian, Roman or Assyrian, epochs. Our young scholar does not seek to make us forget such men as Winckelmann, Millingen, Ofried Müller, or Welcker; on the contrary, he quotes them constantly in his letterpress: but he desires to charm the eyes at the same time that he awakens intellectual curiosity, and, with this object, he has chosen originals which mankind will ever admire as inexhaustible well-springs of taste, power, originality, harmony, and unsophisticated science. The greater the interest taken by the new criticism in the efforts of its contemporaries to create a fresh style, in harmony with the ever-renewed conditions of the human intellect, the more strongly should it urge young artists to keep nature in check by the aid of really exceptional and splendid monuments of antiquity. The more free the public is left in its judgments by the abandonment of the old academic methods, the greater the need for it to fortify its taste by the sight and the comparison of these varied and charming objects. For many years I have been on the watch for a publication so intelligent in its selection and so useful in its aim as the present, and I hasten to communicate its appearance to English readers.

I have called attention in the order of publica-

tion to the successive parts of the *Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines d'après les Textes et les Monuments* commenced by the late M. Daremberg and continued by M. E. Saglio. This learned publication, embellished with thousands of engravings in the text, can only proceed slowly, since its slowness is a guarantee of the care bestowed on it by the publishers, Messrs. Hachette and Co. The seventh number has just appeared. Beginning with an article on the "Castrenses Nummi," coins which the commanders-in-chief of armies in the field possessed the right of striking, it goes down to "Chorus," a band of dancers or of singers. This is the most interesting monument of modern French erudition, both as a compendium of learning and as a work of criticism. At the foot of every column there are innumerable references to Latin, Italian, German, and French sources, &c., which give great weight to the text. M. Saglio has reserved to himself the right of revising and of editing the contributions of his staff, who are selected from the most competent authorities in every branch of scholarship. By this means he avoids the repetitions, and even contradictions, which might arise from different interpretations. I may mention the words "Catena," chain, which bears witness to the thousand refinements of feminine coquetry; "Censor," the Roman magistrate, whose functions were as varied as they were important; "Centauri;" "Ceres," or Demeter, a very long article, full of ripe research, which would almost form a volume of itself; "Chirurgia," the art of operating, by Dr. René Brian, which brings before us most of the surgical instruments used by the ancients. I have taken these words almost at random. I regret to be unable, at the same time, to place before your eyes the illustrations, which are selected with the most rigorous care from authentic documents, and which, though reduced to bare sketches, yet preserve the style of their originals. Artists will no longer have an excuse for committing those errors in date or nationality which render so grotesque the majority of the works in which they pretend to introduce rigorously truthful archaeological features. Science does not exclude imagination.

A publication of some immediate importance has just appeared, or rather wants but a single number for its completion. I refer to the fifth edition of the *Dictionnaire universel des Contemporains, contenant toutes les Personnes notables de la France et des Pays étrangers*, by M. G. Vapereau. This edition is a general recast of all its predecessors. The state of political agitation through which we passed after the break-up of the Empire rendered this task an extremely difficult one. Ministries succeeded each other, bringing fresh men into power, all more or less hostile to the Republican régime on which France had set her heart; and France, with well-merited indignation, speedily cast them down into oblivion. At the present time peace has returned to our beloved country, and the qualities of men can be more fairly estimated. This edition, then, has high historical interest. M. Vapereau has associated with himself in his labours a fellow-worker equally devoted and intelligent—M. Maurice Tourneux, whose works in the field of literary criticism I have often mentioned, more especially that on P. Mérimée. A selection has been made from the notabilities of all countries—even of China and Japan; and we can now inform ourselves as to the age, the birth-place, and the works of the men of letters, artists, and critics of France and of the world. The work is printed in small type and double columns. It contains an enormous mass of information. It need hardly be said that it does not avow a predilection for any special political system; but a strong tendency to philosophic and artistic liberalism may plainly be perceived

in it. It allots a large share to the younger men—a thing hitherto unknown in our country, where conservative ideas in literature and art are carried to excess. The high intellectual standard of the authors of this new edition makes it an honour to appear in it. In the last number I remark the name of the talented etcher, Seymour Haden.

PH. BURTY.

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

ALTON, J. Beiträge zur Ethnologie v. Ostasiatinen. Innsbruck : Wagner. 1 M. 60 Pf.
AUERBACH, B. Brigitta: a Tale. Trans. Clara Bell. Sampson Low & Co. 2s.
GOLDMANN, H. Friedrich Fröbel, der Begründer der Kindergarten-Erziebung. Berlin : Habel. 2 M.
HARSTHORPE, E. S. Designs for Church Embroidery and Crewel Work, from Old Examples. Griffith & Farran. 5s.
KNIGHT, E. F. Albania: a Narrative of Recent Travel. Sampson Low & Co. 12s. 6d.
LONGFELLOW, H. W. Ultima Thule. Routledge. 1s.
POLOGNE, la, et les Habsbourg. Paris : Pion. 2 fr.
RAYET, G. Monuments de l'Art antique. Livr. 1. Paris : Quantin. 25 fr.
WARREN, J. Leicester. A Guide to the Study of Book-plates (Ex-libris). Pearson. 15s.

THEOLOGY.

LIBER Proverbiorum. Textum masoreticum accuratissime expressit, etc., B. Baer. Leipzig : Tauchnitz. 1 M. 20 Pf.

HISTORY, ETC.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

Oxford : Sept. 19, 1880.

Two more Hittite inscriptions have been discovered. Col. Wilson has found them on a rock at Ghurun where the Euphrates issues out of a ravine six feet wide into a small plain. I do not know whether this is the Kappadokian or the Armenian Ghurun. If the former, it will be one more link in the chain which connects Carrchemish with the Halys and Asia Minor. If the latter, it will go towards confirming my conclusion that the Hittite system of writing was once used as far to the north-east as Armenia. A study of the cuneiform inscriptions of Van has led me to believe that the inhabitants of that part of the world used the Hittite characters before they borrowed the Assyrian syllabary. We know from the Assyrian monuments that the people of Van wore the

same dress and were of the same physical type as the Hittites proper. It is possible that the Skythini, met with by Xenophon on the frontiers of the Khalybes, preserved the Hittite name. At any rate, the Hittite dress with its characteristic boot shows that the wearers of it had originally descended from the cold, mountainous lands of the north; and certain of the Hittite hieroglyphs, among which the frequently occurring boot may be specially cited, lead me to think that they were invented in Kappadokia. Dr. Mordtmann has already drawn attention to the extraordinary resemblance of the pyramidal rocks in the district west of Kaisareyah to the ideograph which we now know from the bilingual inscription of Tarku-timme denoted "country" in the Hittite system of writing.

Mr. Rylands has suggested to me that the curious form given to the hand in the hieroglyphic characters which represent an arm, as well as in the sculptures in Kappadokia photographed by Perrot, shows that a glove, with no places for the fingers, is depicted. It seems to me that this ingenious suggestion is certainly right. It will be another proof that the original seat of the Hittites was in a cold country.

I may add that I have discovered the name of the Hittites in the Vannie inscriptions, as well as the name of a Hittite king, and that, with the help of the bilingual inscription of Tarku-timme, I believe I have detected the Hittite ideograph of plurality on the corrected copy of the Aleppo inscription made by Mr. Boscawen.

A reminiscence of the Hittite conquest of Lydia may be preserved in the statement of Eusebius that Sardes was captured for the first time by the Kimmerians in the year 1078 B.C., as also in that of Strabo, who makes the Kimmerian Lygdamis rule in Kilikia while his followers ravage Lydia. The Kimmerians of the time of Gyges came from the Hittite district, but their first appearance within the horizon of history was in the reign of Esarhaddon. If, therefore, any confidence can be placed in the statement of Eusebius, it could only have been the Hittites themselves who occupied Sardes in the eleventh century B.C. Brugsch Bey has just added another people to the list of the subject-allies from western Asia Minor who came to the aid of the Hittites in their wars with Rameses II. These are the Maon or Maeonians.

A. H. SAYCE.

THE MAGDALEN COLLEGE MS. OF THE
"IMITATION."

Dulwich : Sept. 21, 1880.

The existence of an English MS. of a large part of the *De Imitatione* so early as 1438 is no doubt a very important fact. Still, as Thomas a Kempis was born in 1380, there is no difficulty in supposing that a book written by him in the Netherlands may have been known in England before 1438. Whoever may have been the author of the *De Imitatione*, it is impossible to suppose that the fair and clear MS. of 1441 was a first draft; it must have been copied from some existing MS., and of the age of that MS. we know nothing. It may well have been that Thomas's early life in the cloister was the most productive of original work, and his later life more occupied in the mechanical task of transcribing.

S. CHEETHAM.

THE HAMILTON PAPERS.

South View, Bromley, Kent : Sept. 20, 1880.

As I do not seem to have made myself quite clear in my Preface to Mr. Peacock, and, perhaps, to others, as to the amount of selection exercised by me, it may be well to say that, as far as the period which I fixed on is concerned, the reader, unless my memory plays me false, has the whole of Hamilton's side of the corre-

spondence with Charles, and the whole of the correspondence of Sir R. Moray from Newcastle. The letters from other persons omitted in that earlier period seemed to be quite unimportant, except so far as I have given extracts; and I doubt very much whether, up to the King's leaving Newcastle, there is a single point of historical value to be gained by further investigation. Where selection came in was in the correspondence relating to the second civil war. I regret fully as much as Mr. Peacock does that circumstances made it imperatively necessary for me to leave Hamilton before I had time to make out the key of the ciphered despatches. Happily, the agent of the Historical MSS. Commission has since obtained access to the papers, and I have no doubt that the result will be to give us all that is missing. Should this not be the case, I shall be happy, if I can obtain the required permission again, at some more convenient season to do my best to fill up the deficiencies in my volume.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

SCIENCE.

THE KĀSIKĀ.

Kāsikā, a Commentary on Pāṇini's Grammatical Aphorisms, by Pandit Vāmaṇa and Gayāditya. Edited by Pandit Bālaśāstri, Professor of Hindu Law in the Sanskrit College, Benares. (Benares, 1876, 1878.)

[First Notice.]

THE publication of this ancient commentary on Pāṇini's grammar has long formed a desideratum of Sanskrit scholarship, and it reflected great credit on the editors and publishers of the *Pandit* that they resolved on bringing out this text in the numbers of their journal. We are surprised that their journal, which contained so many valuable articles and *editiones principes* of Sanskrit texts, should have met with so little support in India and Europe that it had to be discontinued. It may be said that the Sanskrit texts were not always edited according to the strictest rules of European criticism, and that some of them hardly deserved to be drawn from the shelves of native libraries. Nevertheless, the *Pandit* was a truly useful journal, welcome to all Sanskrit scholars, and its discontinuance is deeply regretted by those who have the progress of Sanskrit scholarship at heart.

The text of the Kāsikā was one of the last works published in the *Pandit*, and it has since been issued by itself in two volumes. There are few grammatical works which have been edited with greater care than has been bestowed on the Kāsikā by Pandit Bālaśāstri; and he deserves the thanks of all scholars in India and Europe who look on a right understanding of Pāṇini as the only safe foundation of Sanskrit scholarship. Perhaps the best return we can make to him is a slight contribution towards fixing the date of this important grammar, the authors of which have been referred by different writers to dates varying from the seventh to the fourteenth centuries A.D.

Prof. Boehltingk, in the Introduction to his edition of Pāṇini's Grammar (p. liv.), referred the Kāsikā Vṛitti to about the eighth century, on the supposition that Vāmaṇa, the author of the Kāsikā, could be proved to be the same as the Vāmaṇa who is mentioned in the Chronicle of Kasmīra (iv. 496). The evidence on which that careful scholar relied

was as follows :—Kahlana Pandit, the author of the Rāgataranginī, is evidently anxious to do full justice to Gayāpida, who, after the battle of Pushkaletra, recovered the throne of his father, and became a patron of literature. He mentions, therefore, in full detail his exertions for the restoration of grammatical studies in Kasmīra, and particularly the interest he took in a new edition, as we should call it, of Patañgali's Mahābhāṣya. He then passes on to give the names of other learned men living at his Court, such as Kshīra (author of Dhātutaranginī, according to Bühler), Damodaragupta, Manoratha, Sandhadatta, Kātaka, Sandhimat, and Vāmana. This Vāmana was supposed to be the author of the Kāsikā. But if this Vāmana had been the author of the Kāsikā Vṛitti—that is to say, of a complete commentary on Pāṇini's Grammar—would not Kahlana have mentioned him as connected with the revival of grammatical learning in Kasmīra, instead of putting his name casually at the end of a string of other names?

It ought to be stated that Prof. Boehltingk has himself surrendered this conjecture. There is no better foundation for another conjecture, first started by Wilson (*Asiat. Res.* xv. 55), that the Vāmana here mentioned at the Court of Gayāpida was the author of a set of poetical Sūtras and of a Vṛitti or gloss upon them. The untenability of that view has been fully shown by Dr. Cappeller in the Introduction to his edition of Vāmana's Kāvylankāra-vṛitti (Jena, 1875). Vāmana, the author both of the text and of the gloss of this work, quotes Śūdraka, the author of the Mṛikkhakatikā; Kālidāsa, the author of the Sakuntalā, Urvāśi, Mālavika, Meghadūta, Kumārasambhava, and Raghuvansha; Amaru, Bhavabhūti, Māgha, the Hariprabodha, the Nāmamālā, Kāmandakanī, Viśakhila, and Kavirāga. Now if this Kavirāga is intended for the author of the Rāghavapāndaviya, this would be sufficient to place Vāmana at least after 1000 A.D., while Gayāpida, his supposed patron, died in 776 A.D.

After having assigned to Vāmana, the author of the Kāvylankāra, his date in the twelfth century, Dr. Cappeller proceeds to identify this Vāmana with Vāmana, the author of the Kāsikā Vṛitti. His arguments, however, are hardly convincing; he relies chiefly on a statement of Bālasāstrin, in the Introduction to his edition of the Kāsikā, where that scholar speaks of a third Vāmana, a poet, who wrote the Lokottaralalita in Mahārāshtra, and places him in Saka 1595, i.e., 1673 A.D., adding that the grammarian Vāmana lived 500 years earlier, i.e., 1173 A.D. If Prof. Weber states that Bālasāstrin assigns the grammarian Vāmana to the thirteenth century (*Hist. of Sansk. Lit.*, p. 226) this must refer to some other paper which has escaped my notice. Bālasāstrin, however, gives no evidence in support of his statement, nor does he, so far as I am aware, ever hint at Vāmana, the grammarian, being the same as Vāmana, the rhetorician.

Prof. Goldstücker, in a similar manner—that is, without producing sufficient evidence—referred Vāmana, the grammarian, to the same recent period as the Siddhānta-Kaumudi, Nagesa, Purushottama, and other grammarians

(Goldstücker, Pāṇini, p. 89)—therefore to a period later than the thirteenth century.

Before we try to fix the date of Vāmana, the author of the Kāsikā Vṛitti, it will be necessary to determine, first, whether he was the only author of that book. Colebrooke (*Sanskrit Grammar*, p. ix.) spoke of the Kāsikā as the work of Gayāditya, or Vāmana Gayāditya. Bālasāstrin, the editor of the Kāsikā, thought likewise at first that Vāmana and Gayāditya, who are mentioned as the authors, were one and the same person (*Pandit*, June 1878, p. 20, l. 9). He found, however, afterwards that Bhattoḍikshita, the author of the Siddhānta-Kaumudi, clearly distinguishes between the opinions of Gayāditya and Vāmana (Sūtra v. 4, 42; ed. Tarkavācaspati, vol. i., p. 727); and he might have learnt the same from Prof. Aufrecht's excellent edition of the Unādi Sūtras (Pref. p. xv.; Sūtra i. 52). Bālasāstrin afterwards assigned the first, second, fifth, and sixth books to Gayāditya, the rest to Vāmana, while in an ancient MS. of the Kāsikā, discovered by Dr. Bühler in Kashmir (*Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R.A.S.*, 1877, p. 72), the first four adhyāyas are ascribed to Gayāditya, the last four to Vāmana. (See also Kielhorn, Kātyāyana and Patanjali, p. 12, note.) The evidence is therefore decidedly in favour of Vāmana and Gayāditya being two different persons, and joint authors of the Kāsikā. The next question is, can we determine their date, or at least the date of one of them?

In the Preface to the sixth volume of my edition of the Rig-Veda (p. xxix.) I endeavoured to show that the statement made by Bhattoḍikshita in the Sabdaustubha, and by the author of the Manoramā, viz., that Vāmana, whose fame had been eclipsed by Vopadeva, had been brought forward again by Mādhava, was so far confirmed by the commentary on the Rig-Veda that Vopadeva is nowhere quoted by Mādhava, while Vāmana is quoted at least once in the commentary on the Rig-Veda, and more frequently in Sāyanī's Dhātuvṛitti. Bālasāstrin concluded rightly from that verse that Vāmana must be older than Mādhava, 1350 A.D., and older than Vopadeva, twelfth century. I added that Sāyanī quotes both Haradatta, the author of the Padamangari, an exposition of the Kāsikā, and Nyāsakara, i.e., Ginendra, the author of the Nyāsa or Kāsikā-vṛitti-pañjikā. This last book is likewise quoted by the author of a commentary called the Kāvya-kāmadhenu, probably the work of Vopadeva, so that the interval between the authors of the Kāsikā and those who could quote from commentaries on their works must be extended accordingly.

This was the state of uncertainty in which the date of the Kāsikā had to be left. "It must be earlier than the twelfth century" (Burnell, *Aindra School of Sanskrit Grammarians*, p. 92); "it is not a modern work" (Bühler, *loc. cit.*, p. 73). Such were the last utterances of two of the most competent judges.

One other argument in favour of the comparatively early date of Vāmana and Gayāditya should not be passed over. It was produced by Bālasāstrin, who showed that both were evidently Gainas, or, what is the same with him, Bauddhas. Like the Amara-

kosha, the Kāsikā begins without any invocation or exposition of the character of the book, a custom always observed by orthodox writers. Secondly, the authors of the Kāsikā actually alter the text of Pāṇini, which no orthodox Brahman would venture to do. In Sūtra iv. 2, 43, they insert sahāya, writing grāmaganabandhusahāyebhyas tal, instead of Pāṇini's grāmaganabandhubhyas tal. Thirdly, they quote instances referring to Buddhist literature, which, again, no respectable writer would do. When giving an instance of the use of the verb nī, in the Ātmanepada, meaning "to be honoured," they say, "Kārva is honoured in the Lokāyata school." This Kārva (Kārvāka?) is said to be a name of Buddha, and means here a Buddhist teacher, who is honoured in the Lokāyata school. An orthodox writer would have quoted authorities from orthodox, never from nihilistic, schools. And Bālasāstrin adds that there were other distinguished grammarians too at that time who were Gainas—for instance, the author of the Nyāsa, Ginendrabuddhi—but that their works were afterwards eclipsed by those of orthodox grammarians, such as Bhattoḍikshita, Haridikshita, Nāgēsabhatta, &c.

F. MAX MÜLLER.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Magnetism and Electricity. By Frederick Guthrie, F.R.S., Professor of Physics in the Royal School of Mines. (Collins.) This very useful book has now reached its fifteenth thousand. It is based upon the lectures which Prof. Guthrie delivers annually at the Royal School of Mines, and it is perfectly suited for the wants of those who compete in the Government May examinations. It is a complete record of the science of electricity; the facts are clearly stated, the experiments lucidly described, and the conclusions logically deduced. The illustrations are plain, and often altogether out of proportion; but they are clear and simple, and admirably suited to their purpose.

The Construction of Gas-works, and Manufacture and Distribution of Coal Gas. By Samuel Hughes, C.E. Sixth Edition, rewritten by William Richards, C.E. (Crosby Lockwood and Co.) This book was originally published nearly thirty years ago. Of course during this great interval of time considerable changes have taken place—the cost of the production of gas has been diminished one-half, the consumption is ten times greater, and the quality of the gas is greatly superior. It is employed now for a variety of purposes which were never dreamt of thirty years ago, and, although it is being superseded to some extent by the electric light in large cities, its applications for heating, cooking, and for motive power are on the increase. All these facts have rendered a new edition of this work indispensable. The book has been enlarged to nearly four hundred pages, and it embodies all the most recent additions to the manufacture, and a complete discussion of the subject in all its bearings.

The Tree Planter and Plant Propagator. By Samuel Wood. *The Tree Pruner.* By Samuel Wood. *The Boilermaker's Assistant.* By John Courtney. (Crosby Lockwood and Co.) These works, first published by John Weale, of High Holborn, many years ago, are written by practical men well acquainted with the special subjects which they discuss. The appreciation of the books by the public is well shown by the fact that, in spite of the numberless new textbooks on all scientific subjects which are constantly appearing, the books of this series still

hold their own, and are not infrequently called for in the form of new editions.

Practical Plane Geometry and Projection. By Henry Angel. (Collins.) Practical geometry now enters into various examinations much more fully than ever before. At the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, the School of Mines, and elsewhere it forms an important subject of study, and the object of this work is to serve as a text-book for students who desire to cover the courses of study pursued at these academies. The author divides his work into two parts, the first of which treats of practical plane geometry, and the second of orthographical projection, or solid geometry. An atlas of beautifully drawn plates accompanies and illustrates the text. The author has very ably and conscientiously carried out his task, and we think that the book is well suited for the purposes for which it is designed.

Mathematical Formulae: for the Use of Candidates preparing for the Army, Civil Service, University, and other Examinations. Edited by R. M. Milburn, M.A. (Longmans.) This compilation commences with a set of tables, comprising (*inter alia*) the squares, cubes, square and cube roots, and reciprocals of the natural numbers from 1 to 100; then proceeds to give the principal formulae which are to be met with in arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry (plane), conics, mensuration, differential and integral calculus, statics, dynamics, and work. For students who require such crutches, the book seems to be fairly put together. As far as we have tested it, the printing seems to be accurately, as it is very neatly, done. In 96, the general term of the multinomial expansion is given in the case of a positive integer only; why is not the general formula also given? We should recommend a student who has a copy of this work to test it as he is reading his text-book, and at once to correct any errors which there may be in it, so that he may not have a rotten crutch when he has only his *Mathematical Formulae* to depend upon in working examples.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

The forthcoming number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a valuable article on the "Ethnography of the Caucasus," prepared by N. von Seiditz, Director of the Statistical Office at Tiflis, and illustrated by a map. The author corrects Rittich's statements in numerous instances. Rittich's "Arabs," in the Government of Baku, claim to be descended from the Arabs who conquered Eastern Trans-Caucasia and Daghestan in the seventh century, but they are virtually Tatars. Rittich's "Beks" and "Muganly" have no existence. The "Beks" are merely Mohammedan nobles, of various nationalities; while the Muganly are evidently the "Mugals," or Tatars, who live among the Jares of Zakatyl. The numerical results for Cis- and Trans-Caucasia are as follows:—Indo-Europeans, 2,406,091 (Russians, 1,353,449; other Europeans, 43,318; Armenians, 721,243; Iranians, 287,567); Semites (Jews and Assyrians), 30,175; Caucasians, 1,669,246 (Kartveli, 849,525; West Caucasian Mountainers, 138,025; Chechens, 164,615; Lesghians, 517,081); Mongols (mostly Tatars), 1,195,799; all others, 8,550. The territory of Kars is credited with a population of 114,282 souls. There are 54,860 Turks, 19,446 Armenians, and 16,041 Kurds. The same number of the *Mittheilungen* contains a paper on "The Exploration of the Basins of the Quanza and Quango," by B. Capello and R. Ivens, with a map; and an article on "The Turkmen," by F. von Stein.

The French Government, far from being discouraged by the ill-success of the expedition commanded by Captain Gallieni, which was

plundered and dispersed by the Bambaras when within a short distance of Bamako, on the Niger, proposes to despatch a second expedition, whose principal aim it will be to survey, with special reference to the construction of a railway, the tract of country which separates the upper Senegal from the Niger.

WE have received vol. vi. of Behm and Wagner's *Bevölkerung der Erde*, which furnishes, as usual, a mass of well-digested information on the area and population of the countries of the world. The areas of Europe, Africa, America, Australia, Polynesia, and the Polar Regions have been carefully recomputed, and as the results differ in many instances from statements usually found in our handbooks, we give an abstract of these new figures:—

	Area in sta. sq. m.	Inhabitants.
Europe (exclusive of Iceland and Novaya Zemlya)	3,749,263	315,929,000
Asia	17,209,806	834,707,000
Africa	11,548,355	205,679,000
America	14,822,471	95,495,500
Australia and Polynesia	3,457,126	4,031,000
Polar Regions	1,745,373	82,000
Total	52,532,394	1,455,923,500

If these figures are correct, the ocean covers 141,364,860 square miles, or 73.31 per cent. of the earth's surface. The most populous towns in the world are London (3,630,000), Paris (1,988,806), New York (with suburbs, 1,890,000), Canton (1,500,000), Berlin (1,062,008), Vienna (1,020,770).

THE International African Association have just issued a further instalment of reports from their expeditions. With the one exception of a tabular statement of meteorological observations taken by M. Popelin at the Karama station, on Lake Tanganyika, the present number relates to the proceedings of the expedition under M. Burdo. In his first letter M. Burdo reports the start of his party from Mpawpa on February 25, and gives some particulars respecting the route chosen, and other matters. In the second, dated from Mdaburu, the most western district of Ugogo, he furnishes a brief narrative of the journey across that region, so dreaded by travellers on account of the extortions of the chiefs and the troublesome character of the inhabitants, a postscript announcing the safe arrival of the expedition after crossing the Mgunda Mkali (i.e., the "fiery field"), which earlier travellers found a difficult region to pass through on account of dense forests and want of water. M. Burdo afterwards furnishes detailed reports on the route of the caravan from Mpawpa to Mdaburu and thence to Kwhara (Tabora), with observations on the country traversed, the people, provisions, water, &c. The appendices contain observations on the various routes through Ugogo and the blackmail demanded of travellers, and remarks on the supplies which ought to be taken from Zanzibar.

PÈRE DUPARQUET, who has been the first Frenchman to visit Ovampo-land—a region of South Africa which is still very imperfectly known—has sent home several reports on his journeys, furnishing much interesting information regarding the country and its inhabitants. The tract of country commonly known under this name lies south of the Cunene or Nourse River, extending from the fifteenth parallel of south latitude to the Kaoko range, and public attention has been lately directed to it in connexion with the Trek-Boers. The term Ovampo seems to be unknown among the natives, of whom there are usually reckoned to be eleven tribes, though Père Duparquet thinks that others ought to be added. The country is divided chiefly between forests and pasture lands,

and a large part of it is exceedingly fertile. In another report Père Duparquet deals with the River Okavango, on the west of the Ovampo country, which is still represented on our maps chiefly by dotted lines, though it was ascended two years ago by a trader.

THE Naples African Club have just published as a pamphlet, accompanied by a map, the account which Signors Careri and Ligata have presented to their society on the progress of the expedition to Assab, which has lately attracted much attention.

AN expedition under M. Denis de Rivoyre, partaking of both a scientific and a commercial nature, left Port Said at the end of August for Obock, in the Gulf of Aden, somewhat to the north of Zaila, with the intention of penetrating thence into the interior.

DURING a recent journey on the western shores of the Albert Nyanza, Dr. Emin has succeeded in making a large and interesting collection of natural history specimens. From his observations he is of opinion that the lake visited by Mr. H. M. Stanley has no connexion at all with Lake Albert.

FOUR months ago H.M.S. *Raleigh* paid a visit to Amsterdam Island when on her way to Australia, and landed a party to examine the island, which is rarely visited by any but fishermen, and is quite uninhabited except by some wild cattle. They found that the land rose gradually from the cliffs to the highest central peak, which is 2,760 feet high, and that on the side of this hill were several small extinct craters. Walking was very difficult, through the roughness of the ground and the grass being several feet in height. From the shortness of the time at their disposal, they were unable to obtain many specimens of plants; but they found that the island was covered largely with sedge and coarse grass, and that the soil was peaty, with abundance of water. But few shrubs were seen, and those only grew in the hollows.

IN order to give time for the expeditions which are to co-operate with him in making scientific observations in the Arctic regions, Count Wilczek has resolved to postpone despatching his party to Novaya Zemlya till 1882. His expedition, which will be in charge of Lieut. Weyprecht, the well-known Arctic explorer, is to found a station for making meteorological and other observations.

COMMANDER CHEYNE and the Central Arctic Committee appear to have met with but little success in their appeal to the public for support, and they consequently intend to make an endeavour to enlist the sympathy and aid of the British and Canadian Governments and the Royal Geographical Society to enable them to carry out their scheme, in which balloons do not now take so prominent a part.

IN its last number the *North American Review* publishes the first of a series of articles by M. Désiré Charnay on the interesting archaeological explorations on which he is at present engaged in Central America.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. will publish shortly the following books of travel, &c.:—*New Guinea: What I Did and What I Saw*, by L. M. d'Albertis; *Seven Years in South Africa*, by Dr. Emil Holub; and *Under the Punkah*, by Phil Robinson.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Geology of British Columbia.—A geological map of a portion of the southern interior of British Columbia has just been issued by the Geological Survey of Canada. This map has been prepared by Dr. G. M. Dawson, the son of Principal Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal.

In topographical details the map is considerably in advance of any yet published; while the geological lines, though in some measure necessarily conjectural, may be accepted as fairly indicating the general distribution of the more important groups of rocks. Tertiary strata, with volcanic products, probably of Miocene age, rest upon an old and contorted series of metamorphic rocks, for the most part of Palaeozoic date. The occurrence of lignites and coal is noted at several localities. Dr. Dawson, who is at present visiting this country, has been attached for some time to the Geological Survey of Canada, and has personally examined large districts in British Columbia with a view to the preparation of this map.

DRS. RALPH WALSH AND THOMAS E. MCARDLE have commenced a *Quarterly Retrospect and Compendium of American Medicine and Surgery*.

THE work of Dr. W. W. Ireland, of the Scottish National Institution at Larbert, on *Idiocy and Imbecility*, published in London in 1877, has recently been translated into the Russian language by Dr. Tomaschewski, with a Preface by Prof. Mierzejewski; at the same time the Medico-Psychological Society of St. Petersburg ("Société des Psychiatres") has conferred on Dr. Ireland the diploma of corresponding member of its body.

SIR JOSIAH MASON'S Scientific College at Birmingham will open to students on October 1 next, when an introductory address will be given by Prof. Huxley.

THE list of scientific works to be issued by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. is headed by a translation of Strecker and Wislicenus' *Organic Chemistry*, by Dr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Greenaway. Their work is based on the sixth edition of the German original, which has been for many years in general use in German universities, and contains all the most modern theories and discoveries to the present date. This is followed by nine new additions to the International Scientific Series, of which two, Prof. Wurtz' book on *The Atomic Theory* and Prof. Karl Semper's *Natural Conditions of Existence as they affect Animal Life*, are ready for publication. These will be followed by the late Prof. Clifford's work on *The First Principles of the Exact Sciences* and Prof. E. Morselli's treatise entitled *Suicide: an Essay in Comparative Moral Statistics*. The essays on *Physiology for Practical Use*, edited by the late James Hinton, are now to be issued in one volume.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PROF. OPPERT has just published a very interesting brochure, entitled *L'Amber jaune chez les Assyriens*. In this he tries to show that the king of the broken obelisk, who has been supposed to be either Tiglath-Pileser I. (B.C. 1130) or Assur-natsir-pal (B.C. 883-858) alludes to the search for amber in the Baltic. He translates the passage in question: "In stormy seas its merchants fished for pearls; in the seas of the culmination of the star Cynosure they fished for yellow copper" (*i.e.*, amber). He believes that the first part of the sentence refers to the pearl-fishery in the Persian Gulf; the second part to a knowledge of the fact that the Baltic from which the Amber was brought was where *a Ursae minoris* was near the zenith. We are told by classical authors that Cynosure was the star by which the Phoenicians steered, in contradistinction to the Greeks, who used *a Ursae majoris* for the same purpose. The brochure is full of learning and ingenuity. It were to be wished, however, that the identification of the star and the translation of the words following (which would be more naturally rendered "*which is like bronze*") were more certain.

ANOTHER volume has just been added to the valuable series known as the "Bibliothèque Linguistique Américaine." This is an *Arte de la Lengua de los Indios Baures de la Provincia de los Moxos*, edited from the original MS. of Father Antonio Magio by MM. L. Adam and C. Leclerc (Maisonneuve et Cie.). The Baures Indians are closely related to the important Moxos tribe, and occupy a large part of the southern half of the Bolivian province of that name. They were discovered about 1675 by Cipriano Baraza, a Jesuit missionary, who was put to death by them in 1702. He found them in a more advanced state of civilisation than their neighbours, the Moxos and Chiquitos. The grammar of Antonio Magio was compiled by that missionary in 1749. The editors have added to it another and shorter grammar, which seems to have been written by a certain de Asis Coparcari somewhat later, as well as a vocabulary drawn up by d'Orbigny. The philological value of the volume, it need not be said, is considerable, as the curious idioms of Bolivia are but little known in spite of the interest they possess for the student of language. The names of the editors are the best guarantee of the excellence of their work.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. will publish shortly an entirely new edition of *The Chaldean Account of Genesis*, by George Smith, edited, revised, and corrected by Prof. Sayce.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND CO. will publish *A Hebrew Grammar and Exercise Book*, compiled especially with a view to its use by Jewish students by Miss Ada S. Ballin and her brother, Mr. F. L. Ballin.

FINE ART.

THE DÜSSELDORF AND BRUSSELS EXHIBITIONS.

THE Retrospective Art Exhibition now open at Düsseldorf, the sixth held in the Rhenish provinces during the last twelve years, is well worth a visit from all those who are interested in mediaeval art. The building erected for the occasion is octagonal, with adjuncts on five sides copied from old examples, and fitted up to illustrate five successive periods of art. The earliest in style is a *facsimile* of the chapel of the Teutonic commandery of Ramersdorf, near Bonn; the others represent interior apartments of wealthy citizens' houses of from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. The arrangements, admirably carried out, reflect the highest credit on the committee of management. The grouping of the objects is picturesque and pleasing, and at the same time scientific and instructive, the only fault being that the cases are somewhat overcrowded. The descriptive catalogue (306 pages, price one mark), with short prefatory notices to each section, is a model in its way, though its permanent usefulness would be considerably increased by the addition of indexes.

A MS. of Rabanus (No. 414), with four folios of an illustrated Book of Gospels at the commencement, executed at Coblenz, deserves attention from the resemblance of the drawings to those in the celebrated Utrecht Psalter. I must also mention a sleeve of the alb of St. Ludger (523), in which he was buried in 809, of Oriental byssus, with gold and purple embroidery; a small Byzantine banner (524) of violet Oriental silk, with a figure of the Madonna embroidered in gold and colours, and decorated with pearls and silver-mounted stones; a curious gilt wooden pyx (525), the foot, bowl, and cover being entirely covered with beads arranged to imitate enamels. Passing over a remarkable collection of ecclesiastical vestments, I would draw special attention to a red chasuble — not catalogued — evidently made up from an heraldic mantle of

the fourteenth century, charged with the three English lions *passant, guardant, in pale*, the ground being occupied by foliage and small figures of the most exquisite finish. Finer work I have never seen. The section of goldsmiths' work is very rich, and I doubt whether any exhibition yet has afforded an equally good opportunity for the study of enamels. There are about thirty specimens from Roman times, chiefly *fibulae*; the important reliquary from Limburg on the Lahn, a medallion with a figure of a saint belonging to Prince Charles of Prussia, the case of St. Peter's staff from Trier, reliquaries from Minden and Herford, and the portable altar of St. Andrew's, Trier, all of the tenth and eleventh centuries; the well-known reliquary of St. Matthäus, Trier, 1210; the coffin of the Emperor William, 1248, from Aachen, and a contemporary triptych belonging to Prince Charles, besides later works, including not only specimens of Rhenish manufacture, but also examples by John Penicaud, John Courtois, Peter Reymond, and J. Nouailher of Limoges. Among the earlier and more remarkable examples of goldsmiths' work are the chalice (567) and drinking-cup (568) of St. Ludger, from the Abbey of Werden; a ciborium of carved rock crystal (597) of the tenth century, and a hexagonal sacramental tower (598) of the eleventh century from Minden; the altar-cross of St. Peter's, Fritzlar (603), ninth to the thirteenth century; a reliquary cross (603a) of the tenth century from St. John's, Herford; a series of eight portable altars of the tenth to thirteenth century — one of these (652) from Paderborn Cathedral of the highest interest as being the only known work executed by the monk Rutger, of Helmarshausen, whose treatise *Schedula diversarum Artium*, printed under the pseudonym of Theophilus, is well known to all archaeologists. There is also here a valuable collection of reliquaries, pastoral staves, morses, holy-water vats, thuribles, cruets, candlesticks, and a couple of monumental brasses, one with the effigy of Cardinal Nicolas de Cuse (died 1464) engraved in 1488. I will not do more than allude to the collection of precious book-bindings, as these will doubtless re-appear at the special exhibition of book-bindings to be held at Cologne next year. There are also many interesting specimens of carvings in ivory from the fifth to the seventeenth century, as also of sculpture in stone and wood, metal-work, arms, stone-ware, pottery, and terra-cotta.

The exhibition at Brussels, though on a much larger scale, is in every other respect inferior to that of Düsseldorf. The arrangement is not nearly as good, and apparently the committee have had a difficulty in filling the space at their disposal; it would be difficult to account otherwise for the presence both of the numerous forgeries and of the still more numerous works of extremely slight value here exhibited. The exhibition held at Mechlin in 1864 was far richer in specimens of ecclesiastical art than the present; but this is doubtless the result of the hostility to the Church displayed by the Government, who are also strongly suspected of wishing to strip the churches of their art treasures. The catalogue of three sections only — out of the eleven under which the exhibits are classed — has as yet appeared. The descriptive notices of the tapestries, coins, medals, seals, and MSS., and the introductions to these sections are well and carefully written, but, with the solitary exception of class G, the volume is remarkable for the utter absence of order. The section of printed books, apart from the collection borrowed from the University Library at Ghent, is an utter failure; Colard Mansion, for instance, is represented by one volume.

The great attraction of the exhibition is the series of tapestries comprising 184 specimens

from about thirty collections, but these again are neither exhibited nor catalogued chronologically. There is a fairly good collection of church vestments and of Belgian lace. I would call special attention to a cope of the fourteenth century with representations of the Crucifixion and of the martyrdoms of the twelve Apostles, and to another embroidered from the designs of Gerard Horenbout for the abbey of St. Bavon at Ghent at the end of the fifteenth century. Among the paintings there is a wonderfully striking portrait of a man by Quentin Metsys. The most noteworthy specimens of goldsmiths' work are an admirable altar-cross (117) and a reliquary (118) from Walcourt by the goldsmith Hugo, of Walcourt, who later on became a monk and executed a wonderful collection of church plate for his own abbey of Oignies, and for those of Fosses and Nivelles. The larger portion of the Oignies treasury now belongs to the Sisters of Notre Dame at Namur, who have lent two reliquaries (137, 138), and a book of Gospels (143) illuminated and bound by him in a most exquisite cover, adorned with niello, filigree-work, and chasing. The following are also specially deserving of notice:—A shrine from Huy (63), with twelve large enamels, by a goldsmith of the Liège district, working c. 1200 from Byzantine models; the crown of the Counts of Namur (114), thirteenth century; a large polyptych (315), executed in 1254, for the Abbey of Floreffe; a statuette of St. Blaise (115), from Namur; a reliquary monstrance (222), from Tongres, and a triptych (116), from Namur, both adorned with splendid translucent enamels of the fourteenth century; and a series of ivories comprising a leaf of a diptych of the sixth century (49) from Tongres; a diptych (81) from Tournay, and a gospel book with a plaque (314) from Tongres, both of the ninth century; a coffer of the eleventh (50); a portable altar (113); the pastoral staff of Jacques de Vitry (144), of the twelfth century; a set of writing tablets (112), of the fourteenth, with its original leather case, from Namur; and a Madonna (476), attributed to Michelangelo. Also a good Merovingian fibula (82), from Tongres; an altar candlestick (51), of the twelfth century, from Bruges. There is also here a very large collection of works in latten and bell-metal, among which I have only time to note a very curious early bell (147), probably of the eleventh century; and the fine pelican-lecterns of Chièvres (460) and Tirlemont (546); the eagle-lecterns of St. Ghislain (453) and of Hal (468); and the paschal candlestick of St. Ghislain (452).

W. H. JAMES WEALE.

has just received a commission to paint the portraits of the Sultan and the Imperial Prince.

THE Paris Municipal Museum and Library, installed at the Hôtel Carnavalet, are to contain for the future collections of an historical character only. All objects not coming under this category are to be withdrawn, and will be sold by public auction.

THE death is announced of M. Ch.-Jules Labarte, member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, at the age of eighty-three. His chief works are: *L'Histoire des Arts industriels au Moyen-âge et à l'Epoque de la Renaissance*; *La Peinture sur Email dans l'Antiquité et au Moyen-âge*; and *Le Palais impérial de Constantinople et ses Abords, tels qu'ils étaient au X^e Siècle*.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND CO. have in the press a work by Robert Edis, entitled *Decoration and Furniture of Town Houses*. It is virtually an amplification of the Cantor Lectures delivered a few months since, and will be illustrated with numerous designs and examples of decoration and furniture.

THE same publishers will issue immediately the first volume of Wolmann and Woermann's *History of Painting*, which treats of painting in the Middle Ages. The translation has been prepared under the supervision of Prof. Sidney Colvin, and the illustrations are numerous.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. will publish shortly a translation, with notes, by S. R. Koehler, of Maxime Lalanne's *Treatise on Etching*.

THE same firm announce as forthcoming in their "Text Books of Art Education," *German, Flemish, and Dutch Painting*, by H. Wilmot Buxton and E. J. Poynter, and *Ancient Sculpture, Egyptian and Greek*, by George Redford. The next volumes in their "Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists" will be *Fra Angelico and Masaccio*, by Catherine Mary Phillimore; *Fra Bartolomeo and Andrea del Sarto*, by Leader Scott; *Sir David Wilkie*, by J. W. Möllert, M.A.; and *Gainsborough and Constable*, by G. M. Brock-Arnold.

Old and New Edinburgh is the title of a new work by Mr. James Grant which Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. will publish in November next. It will be illustrated with original engravings, and will be uniform with *Old and New London*.

THE newly published Report of the Archaeological Society of Athens gives us a short account of the results of the excavations at Daulia, the ancient Daulis, in Boeotia, made first in the presence of M. Phintiklès, and then under the superintendence of M. Stamatakis. In the excavations on the acropolis, where there are the remains of Cyclopean walls, M. Phintiklès found seventeen fragments of pottery similar to that found at Mykenae and on other prehistoric sites. Subsequently, a few painted fragments of pottery were discovered, "like those found at Mykenae, in the character of the clay, the ornamentation, and the form," as well as a stone axe-head resembling the Mykenaeans ones, a bronze ring with ornaments and a plain green stone, two stone weights and a whetstone, all three of a Mykenaeans pattern. No terra-cotta image or object of ivory and glass was met with. Outside the acropolis, in a hollow in front of the gate, excavations have also been made, but they have not yet advanced far enough to yield anything of importance.

M. YOSHIDA, the Japanese Minister to the United States, has become quite an adept in painting, and has recently made some most successful sketches of the scenery of the Alleghanies and the Cheat River valley.

THE jubilee of the Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society will be celebrated at the close of the month of October in a somewhat

novel fashion. The upper room of the museum will be temporarily cleared out, and it will then be fitted up after the manner of a house two centuries ago. The parish is rich in furniture of the period referred to, and chairs, beds, tables, cupboards, and china, pictures, crockery, and ornaments will be got together, all of dates between 1620 and 1690. The pillory and the executioner's axe will likewise be exhibited. The latter has for many generations been preserved at Wakefield in the offices of the lady of the manor.

M. C. VOSMAER finishes his study of Adriaan van Ostade in *L'Art* this week by considering his influence over certain of his followers and pupils. Illustrations are given from the etchings of Cornelis Begh and Cornelis du Sart.

THE ringing of the curfew bell has been resumed at Stratford-on-Avon. The bell, which was presented to the town by Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VII., is placed in the tower of the Church of the Holy Cross, and is rung for the six winter months of the year commencing September 11.

A GRACEFUL method of recognising talent, such as the French nation alone would have thought of, is to be found in the fact that the French Minister of Public Instruction has lately presented to Mdlle. Baretta, of the Comédie Française, a magnificent Sévres vase commemorative of the day when the monument to Corot was inaugurated at Ville d'Avray. It will be remembered that on that occasion Mdlle. Baretta read some verses of Coppée's with great effect. The vase, accordingly, is decorated with a view of the house and the tomb of the master on the borders of the lake of Ville d'Avray, while to the right stands a figure of a Muse holding a rose in her hand, with the inscription beneath, "Offered to Mdlle. Baretta by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts." On the reverse side are inscribed some lines by Coppée.

THE casts prepared in Lucca for the Berlin collection have now been completed. They consist chiefly of works by Matteo Civitale, the originals of which exist in the cathedral of Lucca, and are noted for their beauty and historical interest. The collection of casts in the museum at Berlin is rapidly becoming the most extensive in Europe, or probably is so already; and the casts, being expressly prepared by the most skilful casters known, are all of the most perfect description.

ON September 13 the King of Italy inaugurated the first exhibition of works of art of the Donatello Society of Florence, occupying the first storey of the Palazzo Serristori. The exhibition is of unusual interest, as it contains (*inter alia*) numerous pictures by distinguished French artists. A communication was made to the President of the Royal Academy through the Italian ambassador, and another by private letter to Mr. Millais, requesting the favour not only of their personal contributions, but of their assistance in promoting the exhibition of other works of English painting. Unfortunately, the applications were made too late in the season. Both the President and Mr. Millais, in the most courteous terms, expressed their regret that on this occasion it would be impossible to procure and to forward specimens of English art to Florence. Both gentlemen alluded in warm terms of regard to the interest which they felt in the projected exhibition in the ancient capital of Italian art, as well as their hope that on a future occasion English pictures might be sent.

M. FR. LENORMANT is contributing to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* some notes on the towns situated on the coast of the Adriatic. Although the notes are of course on archae-

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE Council of the Society of Arts are trustees of the sum of £400, presented to them by the Owen Jones Memorial Committee for the purpose of expending the interest thereof in prizes to students of the schools of art who in annual competition produce the best designs for household furniture, carpets, &c., regulated by the principles laid down by Owen Jones. The prizes will be awarded on the results of the annual competition of the Science and Art Department. The Council now announce that the next award will be made in 1881, when six prizes are offered for competition, each prize to consist of a bound copy of Owen Jones's *Principles of Design* and the society's bronze medal.

Sons of the Brave, by P. R. Morris, A.R.A., is the picture chosen for reproduction in *L'Art* this week. It is etched by Charles O. Murray.

THE teaching of the Koran seems to be but little regarded in one respect in the palace of the Sultan, for we understand that the distinguished Turkish painter, Abdul Hamid Bey,

ological and artistic subjects, they give a good idea of the towns visited by M. Lenormant—towns that lie quite out of the line of the usual tourist, and which M. Lenormant's account will scarcely tempt him to visit. Of one of them—Termoli—he says,

"Dans ma carrière de voyageur je n'ai rien vu d'aussi repoussant de saleté que la vieille cité de Termoli, si ce n'est peut-être la ville haute de Syra, qu'elle m'a rappelée par bien des traits. C'est un dédale de petites ruelles au milieu de maisons croulantes. Un fumier gluant et infect que le soleil ne parvient pas à sécher y couvre d'une couche épaisse le pavé plein de trous et de fondrières. Dans cette fange grouillent pèle-mêle des enfants déguenillés et à demi nus et un peuple de cochons noir beaucoup plus nombreux que les habitants de notre espèce."

Nevertheless, this filthy city is most splendidly situated, and has an ancient cathedral of great interest to archaeologists. M. Lenormant owns, however, that no artistic interests could induce him to sleep in such a place. Beside M. Lenormant's "Notes," there are several other articles of interest in the *Gazette* of this month; but space will not allow us to speak of more than of M. de Chennevières' enthusiastic laudation of M. Gaillard's magnificent etched portrait of *Leo XIII.*, of which the *Gazette* gives an impression, and of M. Paul Gout's learned critique on the works of Viollet-le-Duc, the third and last instalment of which is given in this number.

THE improvement in the *Art Journal* is still more noticeable in this month's number. It contains an interesting paper upon the history of James Ward's fine landscape of *Gordale Scar*, which, after remaining rolled up in the British Museum for twenty-seven years, was purchased in 1878 for the National Gallery for the sum of £1,500. It now appears that this picture was given to the National Gallery in 1830 by Lord Ribblesdale, and was refused. A letter from the veteran artist to his son, lamenting the fate of this grand work, will be read with much interest. It is, however, extremely sad, showing that his mind, if not affected, had sunk into a low and almost despairing condition at this time (1857), when he was in his eighty-eighth year:—

"I look back," he writes, "and around upon all my laborious and successful exertions through a long, long life, as to its reward, only as so much trash, and the *Fine Arts* as having a sort of curse hanging over it, reminding me of a passage in the Bible, 'Thou shalt destroy all their images and all their pictures.' For it is an accursed thing, and I history, more or less, has proved that fact, and I wish you and everyone dear to me was in anything else than the Arts."

ON the banks of the Volkov, near Old Ladoga, there still exist the picturesque remains of an ancient fortress, dating, it is said, from the time of Riurik, the founder of the Russian empire, who resided at Old Ladoga before his removal to Novgorod. These ruins have survived, without any special precautions, for many centuries, but are now threatened with complete demolition, the stones being carried away, under cover of the night, to form the foundations of new buildings. It is now more than ever desirable that a relic of so much historical interest should be looked after and saved from utter destruction.

THE STAGE.

MR. IRVING IN "THE CORSICAN BROTHERS."

The Corsican Brothers is a melodrama well provided with the scenic effects and events which the theatrical public is wont to prize. Melodrama has its grades, however; and *The Corsican Brothers*, which Mr. Boucicault was the first to adapt from the French eight-and-twenty years ago, is not to be dismissed

as a merely conventional work—a commonplace thing of clap-trap, lime-lights, and stage carpentry. It would be easy, assuredly, to over-value the literary qualities of the play: not a line of it stays in the memory, nor does it pretend to wit or poetry, or even to any particular grace or force of fiction. But the story, when it was first told, had the advantage of absolute novelty; plays are said to have progenitors invariably, but the lineage of *The Corsican Brothers* was not traceable. No such characters as the twin-born Fabien and Louis dei Franchi had ever trod the stage on any previous occasion. And prosaic as the treatment was, something of the genuine spirit of romance clung to the fable, which further commanded itself to many minds by reason of its supernatural or metaphysical elements. The ghosts of the stage have always possessed an admiring public, and the ghost in *The Corsican Brothers*, gradually rising, and slowly sidling across the boards, was quite a new invention in theatrical apparitions.

Still the play might not have endured but for the opportunities it offers to actors of distinction. The late Charles Kean first produced *The Corsican Brothers* in 1852, the second season of his management of the Princess's Theatre, and personated the twin-brothers with a success which underwent no diminution when Mr. Fechter, the original player of the characters in Paris, represented them in London. Whatever he might lack of the Frenchman's charm of manner and graces of aspect, Charles Kean was without doubt the superior tragedian. The part, or parts, seemed to suit peculiarly the repressed manner, the slowness and quietude of movement, the fixedness of gaze and expression, and the ominous sombreness of tone which were almost habitual with him. And success in portraying Fabien and Louis depends less upon the actor's professional acquirements than upon his natural and physical characteristics. He is not called upon to distinguish the twins by any of the rapid changes of appearance and costume usual when parts are "doubled"—to employ the technical term. The brothers are supposed to present a striking personal resemblance, yet the one is of the town, the other of the country. Fabien is a sort of Corsican Nimrod, leading a retired, rural, sportsman's life in his ancestral *château*. Louis is a Parisian law-student, of civilised habits, but suffering much from the pangs of disappointed love. Mr. Irving is careful to point out the difference between the brothers, if his efforts in this respect are not wholly satisfactory. As Fabien, the actor seemed more self-conscious than is his wont, and betrayed a theatrical restlessness of deportment; his dress was too fine and fanciful for a country gentleman, even of Corsica; and his frankness of manner sometimes lapsed needlessly into roughness. What was chiefly lacking at this portion of the play, however, was that key-note of mystery and impending doom which Charles Kean was so heedful to strike. Though he bears himself calmly and with dignity, Fabien is gravely occupied with a presentiment of his brother's danger. There is nothing in Mr. Irving's performance to suggest this until he has been

for some time upon the stage, and he scarcely impresses upon the audience that he is the subject of "supernatural soliciting" until he has commenced his formal narration—which he conducts with excellent art, be it said—of the family legend. In Mr. Irving's hands, Louis dei Franchi becomes a more mature student than the stage has been accustomed to; but the actor's manner is never youthful, and his rather saturnine representation of the melancholy of a boyish lover extends a depressing influence even to the audience. It is, perhaps, in the last act, devoted chiefly to the desperate duel in the forest of Fontainebleau, that Mr. Irving is seen to the most advantage, if there may be difficulty in reconciling this cold, solemn, self-controlled, self-contained, avenging Fabien with the attitudinising sportsman, clothed in bright green plush, who figured so actively in the first act. Some evidence of the fire within, of the Corsican's consuming passion for vengeance, should be discoverable for all the gravity, the severe calm, and steady deliberateness of Fabien's demeanour in his challenge and duel. The details of the combat—first with swords and then with daggers—are most adroitly contrived and carried out; Mr. Irving is cunning in fence and an adept in stage artifices, the while he here obtains valuable aid from Mr. Terriss, whose Château-Renaud, however, is generally deficient in colour and substance.

It may be gathered that Mr. Irving's performance occasioned some disappointment; more of ardour, of coherence, of impressiveness and intensity was unquestionably expected of him in justification of his revival of the play. Mr. Irving can be trusted to reconsider and amend his efforts; at the same time it may be doubted whether his representation of the twins will ever rank among his more complete successes. If, in a degree, the player failed, the play fully asserted its power still to give pleasure. It has never before been so handsomely supplied with accessories. The masked ball at the opera-house is a superfluous incident which rather interrupts than assists the natural current of the story. At the Lyceum the scene has been turned to the account of spectacle in a very special manner, while excuse has thus been furnished for new and striking musical embellishments. The glade at Fontainebleau in winter, with snow upon the ground, is a signal example of the completeness to which the art of scene-painting is now carried.

DUTTON COOK.

STAGE NOTES.

THE theatrical event of the month in France is the re-opening of the Odéon, a little tardily, under the management of a gentleman who was once before connected with the classic theatre of the Rive Gauche, and who is likely to restore some of the traditions it was M. Duquesnel's pleasure to override. To begin with, there is an alteration in the prices: these are, generally speaking, diminished, so that the playgoers of the Quartier des Ecoles have a reason for not deserting their immediate neighbourhood; but the price of the pit has been raised, though this alteration is not likely to be persisted in—it finds little favour with students, who are both critical and diligent

frequenter of the pit. Seats can now be secured beforehand, but this plan, it is getting to be realised, has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, and the student would rather "make queue" for an hour or two on the evening he wants to go than be debarred for a month from going because the piece is popular and every seat has been reserved. In London, it may be said in passing, we are likewise realising that the system of booking all good seats in advance is not wholly in our favour (though it is wholly in the managers'), for the moment a piece is pronounced worth seeing it becomes impossible to see it. The Odéon performances have begun with some interest, but not very brilliantly. There is a somewhat feeble and correct little work, the dramatic trifle of a *débutant* who was thought to be promising; but the main piece of the evening is *Les Parents d'Alice*, by M. Charles Garaud, a dramatic author who is hardly a beginner, but who has not yet become celebrated. The piece has an inappropriate title, for it suggests a dramatic study of the "parents" rather than the arousing of particular interest in the fortunes of Alice herself; and the people who are presumably studied are a man and his wife, the keepers of an old curiosity shop, where false Rembrandts are knocking against Rouen potties with the mark forged, and where armour which does not date back farther than our present century is set against tapestries somewhat more venerable, and now, indeed, in their last stage of decay. But these people, who, with a considerate eye to stage effect, are so good as to live among such picturesque surroundings, are not, it seems, the parents of Alice at all. Alice is the illegitimate child of a very fine lady indeed, whose indifference to her has for a long time been as great as the brutality and venality of the others. But neither the very fine lady and the world she lives in, nor the humble and brutal *marchands de bric-à-brac* are especially interesting; and one's solicitude for Alice is but of a languid kind. Porel and Mme. Grivot bestow as much as they can of the realism which is the fashion of the moment on their portraiture of the squalid couple; but it may be doubted whether their art will enable the piece to remain long in the bills. In spite, however, of its faults, *Les Parents d'Alice* displays the dramatic temperament of the author.

M. CHARLES MONSELET, who has long been known as one of the wittiest and lightest of the French *feuilletonistes*, is preparing a one-act comedy for the Odéon, in which his daughter will perform a principal part. This young lady, who seems to inherit some of her father's humour, has a secondary rôle in *Les Parents d'Alice*, but in it she has not much opportunity of making a mark.

At the Théâtre de la Renaissance, *Giroflé Giroflé* is being played to large houses, and Mlle. Jeanne Granier, the most refined and simple of French actresses of opera bouffe, or what has now become comic opera, is welcomed on her return. A brief revival of *La Petite Mariée* is in preparation, and this will be succeeded by a new opera. The Renaissance company is now probably the strongest in Paris for work of its kind. It includes an excellent comic actor who was lately at the Gymnase, and is quite a finished artist—brightly and intellectually comic, and not a mere buffoon. Mlle. Desclauzas, too, has rare sense of comedy, a fine presence—a presence which has now been fine for a good many years—and a perfect knowledge of how to make her effects. Then for pure musical gifts, and a quiet sort of personal charm, there is Mlle. Jeanne Granier herself—the child of the Renaissance, so to speak, for it was there that she first met the public when she was but a

girl. No one delivers with such exquisite precision as she does the lovely music of Lecocq. Orchestra and chorus, too, in taste, though not in volume of sound, put to shame most English performances of opera bouffe. Lecocq, to be heard fairly, must be heard in Paris.

MUSIC. PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The directors of these concerts gave on Thursday evening, September 16, a programme with the following inscription, "Humorous Night," but comic or *burlesque* night would have been a far more appropriate title, for the pieces and songs for the most part contained drollery rather than humour. We except, however, the *Village Musicians of Mozart*. It is certainly entitled "A Musical Joke," yet, though a caricature of bad players and bad performers, it contains many fine and genuine traits of humour. The comic element was duly appreciated by the public, such as the extravagant *cadenza* in the slow movement (excellently played by Mr. A. Burnett), and the excruciating chords at the close of the *presto*, when all the players apparently lose their heads and finish in different keys; but many of the finer and more delicate touches passed unnoticed.

The "Toy Symphony" of Romberg, written for a lot of toy instruments—such as the Cuckoo, the Quail, the Nightingale, &c.—is a clever imitation of Haydn's "Toy Symphony;" but it is intended as an amusement for children, and not for public performance by adults, excepting under special conditions, such as the performance given at St. James's Hall a few months ago, and noticed in these columns.

The first part of the programme concluded with the *presto* and *finale* from Haydn's "Farewell Symphony." It is related that Prince Esterhazy had been from home with his band for six months, and Haydn, by means of this musical picture, expressed the wish of the musicians to return home to their wives and children. Suddenly, in the midst of a lively *tutti*, one of the musicians blew out his light and left the orchestra. One by one all the players retired in like manner, till only one, Tomasini, the Prince's favourite fiddler, remained. At last he blew out his light also, and retired. "Since they all go, we must go too," said the Prince. The musicians were all assembled in the ante-chamber, and the Prince, turning to Haydn, said, with a smile, "Haydn, I have understood; tomorrow the gentlemen may depart." At the performance on Thursday, the conductor (Mr. F. Cowen) remained at his desk, his eyes on the score and beating time, until informed by a servant that all the players had departed. Spohr, we believe, was the first to use a bâton in Germany; if so, the Covent Garden version would not be the correct one. It is, however, generally given in this fashion, and a joke must not be the subject of serious discussion.

No one of the great musicians was fonder of fun than Haydn, and many droll anecdotes are related of him. His character is well reflected in his music, which is full of wit and humour. Yet he took a serious view of his art, and considered his talent as a good gift sent down from above which it was his bounden duty to cultivate and develop. From time to time, however, he did not hesitate to perpetrate even musical jokes. Beside the "Toy Symphony" and the one just mentioned, there is the symphony entitled *La Distratta*, into which Haydn has introduced a curious piece of pleasantry in the last movement. The fourth string of the violins is tuned down to F, and during twelve bars the players are occupied one after another in gradually screwing up the string to G.

Mr. C. Hallé gave a fine performance of Weber's *Invitation*. Had the eminent pianist wished to play something in keeping with the rest of the programme, he might have chosen for his solo one of Clementi's collection of musical caricatures, in which he has mimicked the most celebrated composers for the piano—Mozart, Haydn, &c.

Beside the instrumental pieces mentioned, the first part of the programme included Weber's *Turandot*; *Humorous Meditation on a German Air*, by Scherz; and *The Wedding March of Punch and Judy*, by Fitzgerald. The piece by Scherz consisted of a series of variations in the various styles of Bach, Mozart, Wagner, &c.; *The Wedding March* was merely an absurd and irreverent travesty of Mendelssohn's *Wedding March*.

There was a large audience, and the concert was so successful that the programme was announced again for this week.

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